NEVER BE WITHOUT
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT,
A CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR
Prickly-heat, Piles, Chafed Skin, Sore Eyes, Cuts, Insect Bites or Stings, and most Skin Ailments.
Free from Animal Fat—Keeps Good in any Climate.
Sold in Large Pots, 13½d. each.

F. C. CALVERT & CO.,
MANCHESTER,
AWARDED 57 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,928—New Series.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1892.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
17-12	9-14	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	17-12	9 14
12 12	7-6		12 12	7 6
29-4	15-11	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	9 4	15 10
26-4	14-2		26-4	14-2
44-12	23-6	After Dinner—Chateau Lafitte	44-12	23 6

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "PESHAWUR."

THE EXTRA STEAMER "PESHAWUR" is EXPECTED to ARRIVE about noon on MONDAY, 19th instant, and Passengers and Baggage will be landed at the VICTORIA DOCK.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	17th Dec.
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th ,,
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester	31st ,,
				1893.
†* ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.I. VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st ,,
B.I. PEKIN	3908	750	E. Street	28th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th ,,
B.I. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th ,,
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B.I. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

11th Jan.
28th Dec. 24th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th. of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Miris	4,400	650	22nd Dec.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	22nd Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,400	650	8th Jan.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 8, 1892.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoices.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

THE S. S. "ALTONOWER" is expected to ARRIVE on or about the 15th inst. from LONDON via KURRACHEE, with a GENERAL CARGO and will commence DISCHARGING immediately in the PORT TRUST WET DOCKS. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, pay Freight, and take delivery of their Goods without delay.

All Claims for damage must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed, and all claims must be presented prior to the Steamer's Sailing, or they will not be entertained.

Captain CLARK will be present every morning to survey damages, &c.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners of the s. s. "Altonower."
44, Elphinstone Circle.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived,
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુ૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 21st December, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on the 18th December, 11 a.m. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 17th December, noon, or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. CHANDA, 2,022 tons, on the 22nd December, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th December, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool.................. ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.
KING, BAILLIE & Co. Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta On or about the
A STEAMER	2,000	End of December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st December, 1892. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th January, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Jas. Laird	28th Dec.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 23, 1892.

KEMP & Co.'s

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

SHOULD India's climate settle
'Neath the thatching of your pate,
For the baldness of a friar
You will not have long to wait.

IF your hair is slowly thinning,
It is time you turned about
To secure a safe prescription
And prevent its dropping out.

DERMATOLOGISTS all tell us,
And undoubtedly 'tis true;
For a cranium's best int'rest
Once a week we must shampoo.

JUST explore your polar regions,
Use KEMP'S well-known HAIR DOUCHE too,
It will crown itself with glory,
And your head with hair renew.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

GENT'S SCARVES.

FOR STYLES
UP TO DATE.
THE BEST CHOICE WILL BE FOUND AT
HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HAVE ON VIEW AN UNUSUALLY FINE SELECTION OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,

COMPRISING

JEWELLERY,

Of all Descriptions on the most Novel and Tasteful Designs.

AND

ELECTRO-PLATE,

Including all the Novelties of the Season.

NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS, TOYS,

AND

NOVELTIES IN ZYLONITE,

And a large variety of other articles, all selected as appropriate Gifts for the

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR SEASONS.

All the above are to be seen in the Company's Show Rooms at Bombay, and all who can are recommended to pay them a visit before ordering elsewhere.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM

IS a purely Vegetable Preparation, highly recommended for the immediate relief of Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. As. 8 and Re. 1 per Bottle.

CHEMISTS. } F. S. MADON & CO., { DRUGGISTS.
170, SHAIK MEMON ST., NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

'XMAS! 'XMAS!! 'XMAS!!!

SPLENDID SELECTIONS OF NOVELTIES IN

FANCY GOODS, GLASSWARE, CONFECTIONERY
JEWELLERY, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, TOYS,
ELECTRO-PLATED, CRACKERS, 'XMAS CARDS,

BOLTON & COMPANY,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

MORESCHI AND GRAEFFE,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ENLARGERS,

BOMBAY, MEDOWS STREET, 58.

PORTRAITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND IN THE HIGHEST STYLE.

ENLARGEMENTS! SPECIALITY. ENLARGEMENTS!!

ON

Bromide Platinotype, Carbon, Porcelain, or Canvas, in Black, White, Oil and Water-colours, finished in the most Artistic Style.

OUTDOOR PHOTOGRAPHIC BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, AND GROUPS AT SPECIAL RATES.

MORESCHI AND GRAEFFE,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ENLARGERS,
PREMISES LATELY OCCUPIED BY P. VUCCINO & CO.,
ALL WORK GUARANTEED PERMANENT.
MEDOWS STREET, 58, BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.'S

SUPERIOR EXTRA LIGHT
GREASE-PROOF LININGS. FELT HATS.
FASHIONABLE WELL VENTILATED.
BEST QUALITY. SHAPES.
LARGE CHOICE.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
GREY,
SOFT (CLERICAL), } RS. 8-8.
VARSITY CAPS RS. 2-8.

Just arrived, a Large Choice of Elwood's Superior Sun Hats, Helmets, Hawke's Regulation Helmets, covered White Doe and Khakee.

STRAW HATS, NAVY WHITE AND BLACK BANDS.

THORPE & Co. (HATTERS), BOMBAY.

IMMENSE SALE! LARGE DEMAND!!

NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

THE only Reliable, Prompt and Agreeable Hair Dye that will positively restore Grey Hair to its original Natural shade, Re. 1-8.

170, Shaik Memon Street, {F. S. MADON & CO.,} Bombay.

APPROVED WATCHES.

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance ....Rs. 75 and	95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LEATHER GOODS. Ladies' Hand Bags, Purses, Toilet Dressing Cases, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Writing Desks, &c., &c., suitable for Presents.
MADON, SONS & CO., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

KEMP'S WATER FILTERS.

CAN CHOLERA BE PREVENTED BY COMPLETE WATER FILTRATION?

THE Water-supply of London, drawn from the THAMES and the LEA, is highly charged with sewage when received at the Intakes. Its subsequent filtration through sand, as made by the Water Companies, gives a potable water of great Organic Purity as vouched for weekly by Messrs. Crookes and Odling's and by Dr. Frankland's Reports, and as proved by the maintenance of a very low death-rate in London.

Our Filters are more efficient than the filtration processes of the London Water Companies, being filled with ANTI-GERM MEDIUM, which is the safest and simplest safeguard against drinking Polluted Water.

1-Gallon size ... ... Rs. 9. | 2-Gallon size ... ... Rs. 13.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed the following days for the purpose of BALLOTING for the Election of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Chamber for the year 1893:—

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 6th and 7th December, 1892, for the Election of Chairman.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 15th and 16th December, 1892, for the Election of Deputy Chairman.

The Ballot Box will be open at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A. M. till 6 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce: Bombay, 28th November 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

NOTICE.

IN CONNECTION with the Establishment of a CORDITE FACTORY at Kirkee, the following approximate quantities of NITRIC and SULPHURIC ACIDS will probably be required by the Ordnance Department, viz:—

For the 1st Year from June 1st, 1894, to May 31st, 1895.—
50 Tons Nitric Acid.
85 Tons Sulphuric Acid.
For the 2nd Year from June 1st, 1895, to May 31st, 1896—
100 Tons Nitric Acid.
170 Tons Sulphuric Acid.
For the 3rd Year and for subsequent years—
165 Tons Nitric Acid.
369 Tons Sulphuric Acid.

People willing to establish Factories (preferably near Kirkee) for the manufacture of these Acids and for the supply to Government of the quantities required by the Ordnance Department, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned.

F. CALDECOTT, Colonel, R. A.,
Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory.
Gunpowder Factory Office: Kirkee, 13th December, 1892.

LOOK HERE!

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Managers of Newspapers and Periodicals, and those concerned, that he has ARRIVED from Marmagoa, and will stay in Bombay for some time, and that he requests the favor of the Managers of the following Papers to please forward their Papers, Letters, &c., to the undersigned in BOMBAY and not to Marmagoa as hitherto:—

"Madras Times," Madras.
"Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore.
"Indian Daily News," Calcutta.
"Indian Mirror," Calcutta.
"Amrita Bazaar," Calcutta.
"Kathiawar Times," Kathiawar.
"Tribune," Lahore.
"Anglo-Lusitano," Bombay.
"Boletim Indiano," Bombay.
"Deccan Budget," Bombay.
"Week's News," Allahabad.

SAMUEL FOBLER.
Oomercarry, 19th Nov., 1892.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ...£2,500,000
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.
Total Annual Income £1,500,000

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.—All the leading brands, from Rs 25 upwards per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

REAL MANILLAS.—"Cavites," "Prima, Prima Qualite" Cigar and Cheroot Shape. Rs. 6-8 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TWISTED MANILLAS.—The latest brand out, put up in boxes of 50. Rs. 10 per Box.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MANILLAS a la HAVANNAH.—"Empleados," in hermetically sealed tin-boxes of 50 each. Rs. 10 per Box.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MALTA CIGARS.—"Semiramis," (the Genuine brand from Michael Borg, Mild, Medium and full flavoured; thoroughly conditioned. Rs. 14 per Box of 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

"SPOTTED DOGS."—Par Excellence *the* Mess Cigar, Rs. 11 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SMOKING MIXTURES.—"Pyramid" (mild), "1888" (medium mild), "Golden Block," medium full), "Rifle" (full). Guaranteed thoroughly fresh and sound.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PLAYERS' "Navy Cut" Tobacco, just to hand, fresh shipment. In ¼ and ½-lb Tins. Re. 1 and Rs. 2 per Tin, respectively.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN).—By direct Importation from Cairo by every alternate Mail Steamer, from Rs. 3 upwards per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES.—New Shipment just arrived per s. s. "Mirzapore," of Dry Plates, Printing out, Sensitive, Aristotype, and Bromide Papers. Every article guaranteed.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

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ON SATURDAY, DEC. 24th.

S. S. "CITY OF VENICE," ARRIVED
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CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

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SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
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Bombay, 15th December 1892.

NOTICE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN ATTENDING the BALL at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, are requested to ENTER and LEAVE by the LOWER GATE.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office: Bombay, 14th December, 1892.

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B. A. GUPTE,
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Indore, 11th December, 1892.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
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A FANCY BAZAAR,
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A. F. SIMPSON,
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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 11. 1892.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, on Wednesday, the 4th January, 1893, up to 2 P.M., for the SUPPLY of the following articles during the year 1893-94:—

Ooreed, Bran, Gram, Oil cakes, Matra, Rice, Barley and Salt for Municipal Bullocks, Heifers, Calves and Horses from 1st March, 1893 to 28th February, 1894.

Printed Forms of Tenders and conditions of Contract, &c., can be obtained on payment of One Rupee for each form of Tender at the Office of the Health Officer.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000 must be paid separately into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging tenders, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

Successful Tenderers must pay full stamp duty on their contracts and the charges for executing them and such further deposit as with the Rs. 2,000 deposited with the tenders will make up ten per cent. on the amount of the contract.

The grain supplied to the Health, Market and Fire Brigade Departments is to be Oorced for bullocks, and Gram, Barley and Bran for horses and must be all of the first quality, and according to sealed samples open to inspection in the office of the Health Officer.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right before accepting tenders of revising such of the rates in successful tenders as may appear to be exceptionally high.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices: Bombay, 15th December, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament of BHAGU NAIKIN PHATARPEKAR, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

YASHWANT BHAGVANT PHATARPEKER, the sole Executor named in the will of the said deceased .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 7th day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two and in the Fifty-sixth Year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.
W. LANE.
The 7th Day of December, 1892.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, D. & JAMSETJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of ESMAIL HAROON, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of PESTONJI JAMASJI, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvent verified by the declaration of CASAM ALLARAKIA, the duly constituted Attorney of the said Pestonji Jamasji, was filed in this Honourable Court on this day; and whereas the said Esmail Haroon has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Eight of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects.—Dated this Fifteenth Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office: Fort, Bombay, this 15th day of December, 1892.

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£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PUMPS, BLACK SATIN LINED, very best quality. Rs. 11 net.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

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FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

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NOTICE.

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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
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WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
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Rs. 15 per Case of three dozen Quarts.

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Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

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☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

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SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

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A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months...............	Rs. 26
Six Months.....................	" 13-8

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BANKS.

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AGENCIES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

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Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£	100,000.

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Acting Agent.

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Reserve Fund..................................$	33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......$	100,00,000

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,060
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,030
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	188
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	N
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,300
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1080
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	83
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	885
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23	236
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	452½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Troacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	845
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	60
Telephone Co.	2,200	25	25		19½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Share		£ 18	...	do.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
					Re. 1
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Currachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18 pr. ct.	955x 205
Apollo	750	2,000	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	230
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115 w.d
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 300
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	325 w.d
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...		145
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	900
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475x 130x
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	13
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	52 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	140
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	262½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 5	385
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	405
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,375xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	970

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	480
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	50
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	400
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,140
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,081
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	740
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	640
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	430
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457
David Mill	1,100	500	500	Rs. 20	435
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	775
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	505
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	710
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	650
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5	690
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,060
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,100
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	615
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	215
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	840
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	680
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	525
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,100
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,365
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	11,510
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	135
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,850xd.
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	165
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	525
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	465
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,270
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,330
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil*	172½
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	295
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	485
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	610

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-1	
China Leaf	"	25-11	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25·4	"
Do. do. new	"	25	"
Australia do.	"	25-12	
Bombay do.	"	25-11	
English Sovereigns	"	16-4	
Do. Drazons	"	16-2	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-8	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-11	
Carolas Dollars	"	230	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222-4	
Five-Francs	"	315	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Election of Deputy Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Bazar, E Shed, Prince's Dock, and Aquatic Sports.

Bombay Cycling Club Dance, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

Ball at Government House, Malabar Point.

B. B. and C. I. Popular Recreation Club, 9 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 14th:—Safari (s), from Zanziber:—Yesterday Nawab (s), from Calcutta: Idar (s), Cardiff; City of Venice (s), Liverpool; Henry Bolckow (s), Suakin; Altonower (s), from London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Singapore (s). from Genoa; Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool; and Bormida (s), China.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Kaveri and Rajapuri entered the dock on Wednesday, and the s.s. Safari yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. City of Venice entered, and the s.s. Singapore and Werneth Hall left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind direct, per extra s.s. Karagola, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., on Saturday, the 17th instant.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.—The names of Mr. Clement Poole, Mr. Henry Read, and Mr. Withulrao Crustnajee Wundekar were inadvertently omitted from the list of presentations made to H. E. the Governor, on Wednesday last.

NEW YEAR'S CALENDARS.—The Royal Assurance Company, of which Messrs. T. H. Moore & Co. are the local agents, have sent us their useful almanac for the coming year as also have the Sun Fire Insurance Company, of which Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. are the local agents.

BOMBAY CYCLING CLUB.—The members of the Bombay Cycling Club hold their Christmas Dance in the Town Hall, to-night, as announced in this column a few days ago. There is every reason to expect an enjoyable evening, and those members who have not already taken tickets will do well to interview the secretary in the course of to-day.

ANOTHER WIDOW REMARRIAGE.—Last evening at the bungalow of Mr. Madhavdas Ragunathdas, the champion of widow remarriage in Bombay, the remarriage of another Hindu widow was celebrated in the presence of several friends of reform in the native community. The contracting parties were Bai Ladoo, a member of the Anavla Brahmin caste of Rajpipla, the widow of one Govindjee Cooverjee, and Joshi Ganpatram Premshunker, an Owdich Brahmin of Ankleshwar.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of November last, there were 107 bullocks, 25 horses, and 6 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of November, 102 bullocks, 22 horses, and 11 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 70 bullocks, 26 horses, and 10 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 3 cases among bullocks, 3 among horses, and 4 among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

THE INDIAN TRADERS' JOURNAL.—We are in receipt of the "Indian Traders' Journal" and the "Indian Bazar," for the current month, being the second number of the series issued by the proprietors of the "Indian Textile Journal" for the benefit of Indian traders, small-ware dealers, and buyers and sellers in general. The first number has met with an encouraging reception, which has enabled the proprietors to make several improvements in the present publication, notable among which is a list of local dealers and agents.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 o'clock:—

March	The Vicar of Bray	Cooper.
Polonaise	Der Fa kelzug	Faust.
Overture	Staba' Mater	Rossini.
Maurische	Romanze	Kreutzer.
Selection	Madame Favart	Offenbach.
Valse	Tres Jolie	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE DOCK BAZAR.—By the kind permission of Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, A.-D.-C., and the Officers the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following selection of music, at the Prince's Dock, to-day, at 4 p.m.:—

March	The Volunteers	Otto Stella.
Overture	Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Valse	My Queen	Chas. Coote.
Gavotte	Amour	Otto Stella.
Selection	Tanhauser	Wagner.
Quadrille	Grand Duchess	Offenbach.
Caprice	Blue Violets	Eilenberg.
......	Ulan Call	Eilenberg.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE MILL STRIKES AT TANK BUNDER.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, the mill operatives Tukaram Hurry, Gokun Ragoonath, Bapoo Essoo, Dhondi Dhaji, and Sayana Venkuth were brought upon a charge of being members of an unlawful assembly. This prosecution, it will be remembered, was instituted by Mr. Pherozshah Bomonji Jeejeebhoy, who was assaulted and pelted with stones by a mob outside the Court of Small Causes. The accused were convicted of the offence and the magistrate inflicted a fine of Rs. 20 on each of the first five, and bound them over in the sum of Rs. 50 each to keep the peace for three months. The sixth accused was warned and discharged.

THE FAMILY DISPUTE ABOUT JEWELLERY.—The suits brought by Jeelubai *vs.* Bhimrao Atmaram and Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy *vs.* Jeelubai, &c., have been amicably settled; and the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons passed a consent decree at the High Court last evening on terms agreed upon and signed by the respective counsel of the parties. Mr. Macpherson, on behalf of Jeelubai, said an arrangement had been arrived at, by which the debts and legacies were to be paid out of the estate, in respect to which the attachment was considered good. The plaintiff's costs were to be paid. A sum of one lakh of rupees was to be invested in Government paper, the interest on which was to be paid to Jeelubai during her life-time, and to her issue after death. As security for the performance of the decree, and for the one lakh of rupees being forthcoming, Mr. Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy and his eldest son had entered into an agreement with the plaintiff. His lordship, in making a consent decree, said it appeared to be a very happy termination to the family dispute.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

The Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship.—It is notified that the Jam Shri Vibhaji Scholarship will be awarded by the Syndicate during the month of January next. Persons eligible for competition must be *bona fide* natives of Kathiawar, who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

The Hebbert and La Touche Scholarship.—It is notified that the Hebbert and LaTouche Scholarship will be awarded by the Syndicate during the month of January next. Persons eligible for competing must be *bona fide* natives of Sorath in Kathiawar, who have passed the Matriculation Examination.

GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

THE BEDOUIN HANDICAP.

Ganum, 11st. 7lb.
Zephyr, 10st. 7lb.
Paleface, 9st. 10lb.

THE TOM THUMB HANDICAP.

Zenobia, 10st. 12lb.
Mystery, 10st. 6lb.
Sly Boots, 10st. 2lb.
Magnet, 9st. 7lb.
Crow, 9st. 2lb.

C. A. BEATTY,
Honorary Secretary.

SOUNDY REIMBURSEMENT FUND.

FIFTH LIST.

	Rs.	a.
B.	50	0
Mrs. T. Lee	10	0
T. E. Cockanne	10	0
R. C. Chapman	5	0
Through R C Chapman, Esq.	5	0
J. Walsh	5	0
W. G. M.	5	0
Previously acknowledged	685	12
Total	775	12

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.

8 p.m.—Sermon and compline (choral).

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

A LADY INSULTING ANOTHER.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* CHARLOTTE WILSON.

THIS was a reference by Mr. George Jacob, Sessions Judge of Shikarpur, regarding the proceedings of Mr. R. Lambert, District Magistrate of Shikarpur, before whom, in September last, the accused was charged with insulting Mrs. Sadnel with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. The Magistrate ordered the accused to execute a bond for Rs. 50 to keep the peace for six months.

The Sessions Judge, in making the reference to the High Court, said that Mrs. Wilson, the accused, was a European British subject. The magistrate, instead of convicting the accused, though he appeared to consider that the offence was proved, required her to execute a bond for Rs. 50 to keep the peace for six months, ostensibly under Section 106 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that the order was illegal for two reasons; firstly, because the accused had not been convicted of any offence; and, secondly, because the offence for which she was tried was not one of those included in Section 106 of the Code. The order could not be upheld under Section 107 of the Code, the procedure prescribed in that and the following sections not having been followed, and the evidence having been directed to a particular act in the past, and not to what was likely to occur in the future. Mr. Jacob was of opinion that the order of the District Magistrate should be set aside, and the case returned to him for disposal according to law, no judgment of conviction or acquittal having been recorded or pronounced.

Their lordships, in disposing of the reference, agreed with the Sessions Judge in his views as to the procedure that ought to have been adopted, and directed that the District Magistrate be informed accordingly; but having regard to the petty nature of the case, and the period of time that had elapsed, their lordships did not think it desirable to pass any other order.

WOUNDING A HUSBAND WITH A RAZOR.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* DHONDI, WIFE OF BHAWDOO.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. A. Steward, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who, in October last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to her husband with a dangerous weapon, a razor, and sentenced her to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

It appeared that the wound inflicted by the accused was more than 3 inches long and half-an-inch deep; and if the weapon with which it was inflicted had been a little more sharp, the complainant would, according to the medical evidence, have lost his life, as the flow of the blood could not have been stopped. It appeared that, for some reason or other, the union of the accused and the complainant had been ill-assorted from the beginning. The Sessions Judge saw no reason to disbelieve the accused's confession, from which it appeared that she had a paramour in a Koli youth, at Patondi. Her husband lived there, and she used to take her meals with him during the day and at night she slept at the house of a relation in the village. During that time she had opportunities of improving her acquaintance with the Koli youth, who supplied her with a razor to use on her husband. She apparently had an aversion to her husband, because he was lame, having one foot and leg withered from his birth. Complainant, too, did not show any special anxiety to assert his rights as a husband. On the occasion in question, they were got together under special arrangements. The complainant slept that evening, but the accused remained awake, and arming herself with a razor, inflicted the injury on her husband, with the motive apparently, of making her criminal intimacy with her Koli lover free and unconstrained. The assessors found the accused guilty, and the Sessions Judge sentenced her as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

THE Bazaar to be opened to-day for the benefit of the Seamen's Institute should commend the favourable consideration of the various interests in this important City. This Institute was formed in the year 1884 at the suggestion and with the material support of Lord Brassey. The Hon'ble Mrs. Ritchie, then residing at Poona, contributed towards its establishment by the proceeds of a concert held at Poona for the purpose. At the same time the late Captain Russell, the then Dock Superintendent, energetically took the matter in hand with the result that the building was erected, and its cost, amounting to about Rs. 20,000, partly, defrayed from the amounts up to this time collected and capital borrowed. The mercantile community and friends of the Institute have since liberally contributed towards liquidating the original debt. During the year, 1891, the committee aided by the contributions already referred to and a substantial donation from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay as well as from the Hobday Theatrical Company were enabled to pay off the sum of Rs. 7,000, leaving an outstanding balance of debt amounting to Rs. 2,500. The committee, finding that owing to the heavy interest on the remaining debt so materially hampering the objects of the Institute, are now making a final effort to efface it, and for some time past a number of the ladies, principally the wives, sisters and daughters of Port Trust officials, have earnestly worked together with the result that an admirable collection of valuable fancy and useful articles of clothing embroideries and many other items are now offered to the public at most reasonable prices for a praiseworthy object.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay has kindly consented to honor the Bazaar with his presence, and the committee have to acknowledge with many thanks the aid they are receiving from Messrs. Shepherd and Co. in illuminating free of cost with the electric light the spacious shed in the Prince's Dock, in which the Bazaar is to be held. Messrs. Bolton and Co., Messrs. Ditmar and Co., and Messrs. Bhicajee and Co., of the Apollo Bunder, have generously sent contributions of fancy articles for the Bazaar, and the P. and O. and the British India Companies have given valuable assistance towards making the object of the Bazaar a success. Capt. Potts, of the B. I. Company, Capt. Phillips, of the Hall Line, and Mr Phillips, of the P. and O. Company, have taken much pains in getting up the aquatic sports, and the officials of the Port Trust have all unanimously and willingly spared neither time nor pains in endeavouring to secure the success of the Bazaar. The Volunteer Band has, by kind permission of Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, been permitted to play a selection of music at the Bazaar. Public attention is invited to the amusing aquatic sports and variety entertainments, the latter to be held within the "Mermaid Theatre" in the building to-day, and to-morrow, Saturday.

ADVERTISING FOR A BUSINESS AGENT.

INSPECTOR GREYHURST yesterday, applied to Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, for a warrant against a certain A. F. Gregory on a charge of cheating V. N. Sanapathy Moodlyar, a native of Secunderabad. It appears from the enquiries prosecuted in Bombay by the police that Gregory has been trading here under the name and style of Messrs. Francis Allen and Company and the Foreign News Supplying Company, carrying on business in offices in Tamarind Lane. An insertion of this Company's advertisement appeared in the *Madras Times*, soliciting the services of an agent to represent the firm in Secunderabad. Sanapathy Moodlyar submitted a *bona fide* application for the appointment, but before he could undertake its responsibilities a security of Rs. 2,500 was demanded. In the month of August last, the applicant sent the firm two Government promissory loan notes, one for Rs. 1,000 at 4 per cent. issued in the year 1865, numbered 314439, and another for Rs. 500 at 4 per cent. put into currency in the same year and bearing the number 266895. Later on in the month of September, Moodlyar sent one-half of another Government promissory loan note for Rs. 1,000 at 5 per cent. of 1842-43 and numbered 218209. Before he sent the second half of this note, he travelled to Bombay and ascertained that he had been swindled out of his money. In the meantime, Gregory mysteriously disappeared from Bombay, and it is to be hoped that these currency notes bearing the above numbers will be returned to the police from the market. The sum which the complainant invested in the agency advertised for were his entire savings. The Magistrate issued the necessary process and from the investigations which have been undertaken by the police, it is to be hoped the accused will be brought to account.

Holloway's Pills are securities of health to all nations, of whatever clime. They have given hope, relief, and comfort to millions. In irritation and debility, generated by excesses of any kind, or in general prostration of the system, their effect is rapidly soothing, renovating and restorative. They rapidly drive from the system the morbid cause of ailment, and renew in the frame its pristine animation, health and vigour. They greatly increase the appetite, give tone to the stomach, assist the digestion, and impart elasticity to the spirits; their essence enters the circulation and, carried through its course, exerts its cleansing power over every organ. In the lungs they affect most striking changes, converting the impure venous into pure arterial blood, by which the whole frame is recruited.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 13th December are published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 12th 4 feet 9 inches against 5 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of kharif crops completed. Rabi crops flourishing.

Shikarpur.—Rabi sowings in progress. Standing crops promising. Fodder plenty. Condition of cattle good.

Hyderabad.—Threshing of kharif crops continues. Rabi crops thriving. Fodder abundant. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—A large swarm of red locusts reported from Kashmor taluka; damage not yet ascertained. Young wheat so far promising; area cropped in excess of that of past year.

Thar and Parkar.—Rabi crops doing well. Sowing still continues. Cattle in good condition.

Ahmedabad (For week ending 10th December).—Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops nearly completed. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops in good condition. Probable outturn of crops good. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Kaira (For week ending 10th December).—Reaping of kharif crops completed. Sowing of cold weather crops almost completed. Standing crops in good condition. Probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Sowing of rabi crops in progress. Standing crops doing well. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Standing crops good. Kharif reaping and rabi sowing completed. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Reaping of jowari almost completed. Cotton picking continues. Rabi crops healthy. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains except bajri continue high.

Nasik.—Threshing of kharif crops commenced in all talukas of this district. Rabi standing crops good. Bajri damaged by recent heavy rain in all talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Igatpuri and Chandor; fair in others.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 2° cool on 7th, 8th, and 13th, 3° cool on 9th and 10th, and 1° cool on 12th. Vapour in air normal. Wind normal.

Thana.—Reaping almost finished; threshing in progress. Sowing of rabi crops continues. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Threshing of rice, crops and rabi sowing in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Sowing of summer crops commenced.

Poona.—Harvesting of kharif and sowing of rabi crops almost completed. Prospects of kharif crops fair. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices steady.

Ahmednagar.—Reaping of Kharif and sowing of rabi crops almost completed. Threshing of bajri and picking of cotton continue. Standing crops in good condition generally. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Jowari slightly dear in Shrigonda and Rahuri and bajri in Akola.

Sholapur (For week ending 10th December).—Sowing of rabi crops, viz., wheat and gram, nearly completed. Kharif crops in good condition. Jowari and kardi crops have slightly suffered owing to excessive rain this year. Prospects of kharif crops good. Fodder and green grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Standing crops in good condition. Condition of cattle good.

Bijapur.—Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Rabi crops suffering from blight in some places in two talukas. Cotton suffering from unfavourable winds. Wheat and gram fair. Agricultural stock and fodder supply good.

Belgaum.—Harvesting of rice, jowari and kharif crops progressing. Standing crops fair. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Reaping of paddy and sowing of wheat and gram completed. Harvesting of early jowari in progress. Cotton seedlings thriving.

Khanara.—Field operations progressing below and harvest completed above ghats. Gardens produce and sugarcane doing well.

Rajkot.—Threshing of bajri and jowari and watering of wheat in progress.

Wadhwan.—Wheat crops germinating. Drinking water sufficient. Harvesting of kharif crops finished.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock and standing crops in fair condition. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops almost over. Poppy sowing in progress in Kadi division.

CAPTAIN HEARSEY AND SIR A. COLVIN.

CAPTAIN HEARSEY applied, at Benares, on Monday, for a warrant for the arrest of Sir Auckland Colvin for libel in the court of the Joint Magistrate, Mr. C. L. Porter.

On the Magistrate taking his seat and calling for applications, Captain Hearsey said he had an application to make, and handed it in.

The Magistrate, after glancing over it, said: Have you any affidavits in support of this application?

Captain Hearsey: No; but I have sufficient other evidence by which I am in a position to make out a *prima facia* case. I claim under section 200 of the Code of Criminal procedure to have my evidence taken on oath, and as the accused, Sir Auckland Colvin, has absconded and left the country that my witnesses should be heard under section 512 in corroboration of my statement.

The Magistrate: You presented this petition formerly to Mr. Brereton.

Captain Hearsey: I did; but as he did not comply with the provisions of the Criminal Precedure Code and examine me on oath whatever orders he passed are null and void.

The Magistrate: On what date did you file this application before Mr. Brereton?

Captain Hearsey: On the 29th of November, I believe.

The Magistrate: As the Honorable the Chief Justice has refused your application I also refuse it.

Captain Hearsey This court will be pleased to remember that the Chief Justice refused to grant the warrant as there was no evidence before him. I now came with evidence sufficient to make out a *prima facie* cose against the accused. This is a perfectly fresh application, and as Mr. Brereton took no evidence in the first instance, whatever was done in his court is null and void, and I am quite within my rights in asking to be examined on oath under section 200, which says: "A magistrate taking cognizance of an offence or complaint shall at once examine the complainant upon oath and the substance of the examination reduced to writing." This was not done in the District Magistrat's court, and, therefore, the proceedings are invalid, and I call upon the court to do so now with regard to the witnesses. I have a right also to have them heard, as the accused has absconded and left the country, although he was aware that an application had been made for a warrant for his arrest. *Vide* section 512:—"If it be proved that an accused person has absconded and that there is no immediate prospect of arresting him, the Court competent to try or commit for trial such person for the offences complained of may in his absence examine the witnesses (if any) produced on behalf of the prosecution.' The Chief Justice's order was that there was no evidence. I have now sufficient evidence to go on with and I claim a hearing and a compliance with sections 200 and 512 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The Magistrate: I will read my order:—"Order passed on the application of A. W. Hearsey, Captain, dated 12th December, 1892. This is an application identical with that presented to Mr. Brereton on November 29th last. That application was rejected. An application for revision of this order presented to the Honorable High Court was also rejected. Captain Hearsey now applies to be examined on oath. He informs me that he has no affidavits to support the allegations contained in his petition. That being the case, I do not see how I can be expected to take any further steps. The application is rejected."

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

THE result of the Examination for the Degree of L. M & S. was declared yesterday evening. Out of 48 candidates who had presented themselves for the examination, 17 were declared to have successfully passed. Annie M. Dunn came in the first class and obtained the Scholarship of the Medical Women for India Fund and Shirinbai Ruttonshah Parakh medal and prize and also Lady Reay Medal. D. R. D. Gazdar obtained Balkrishna Sadanjee Prize, while Charles Morehead Prize was awarded to Rao Raghavendra. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

FIRST CLASS.—Bryson Reginald; Dunn, Annie M; Gadre, Lakshman Dajiba; Gazdar, D. R. D.; Ghadialli, Bapuji Pestanji; Korde, Malhar Narayan; Rao, Raghavendra.

PASS.—Batlivala, Shiavaksh Sorabji; Doctor, Kaikhusro Rastamji; Horsedealer, Bezanji Navroji; Kamdin, Sorabji Dorabji; Lam, Navroji Barjorji; Moda, Rastamji Dadabhai; Pavri, Mervanji Erachji; Saher, Dadabhai Navroji; Vaiday, Popat Prabhuram; Vaidya, Dhirajaram Pranshankar.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Willow Branch, 2,147 tons, Captain H J Ritson, cleared yesterday for Marseilles and London, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line s s Werneth Hall, 2,620 tons, Captain W.G. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE Italian steamer Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain F. Ansaldo, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,046 tons, Captain W Mathewson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE Portuguese Royal mail steamer Tungue, 85 tons, Captain M F Pinheiro, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c, via Marmagoa, with a general cargo and 140 deck passengers.

THE s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain C Asthausen, arrived in harbour in the 14 instant from Zanzibar (27th November), with a general cargo and 86 deck passengers. The Vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

THE B I S N Co's s s Baghdad, 809 tons, Captain S Warington, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H M Green, Miss Green, Mr S P Davidson and 12 deck.

THE s s Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (18th November), with a cargo of 5,037 tons coals and 130 tons cake, and Mr Ellison as cabin and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

THE City Line s s City of Venice, 2,200 tons, Captain John Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (18th November) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A R Cumming, Mrs. and Miss Clarkson, Rev Dr Killogy and 4 children, Mr A M Budgstocke, Mr J Norrie, Miss Makichan, Lieut Drake Brackman and Miss Watson. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain F E B Hardcastle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suakin via Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Byramjee Shapoorjee, Mr Abdool Samal, Mr J Ebram and son, and 65 deck. During the voyage after leaving Aden for the first part she experienced strong N E and E N E breeze and high sea; latter part light N N E to N E breeze and fine.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Etona	1615	Welch	A	W& A Graham & Co
" Mobile	916	McAdam	C	B and P S N Co.
" W Branch	2147	Ritson	E	J Mackintosh
" Tungue	1100	Pinheiro	H J	J Mendoca
" Hindustan	1552	Hazard	K	J Mackintosh & Co
" Saburmati	..	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
" Pekin	2133	Street	M	P & O S N Co
" Bormida	230	Ansaldo	N	F Branchi.
" Safari	891	Asthausen	O	F Heyer.
" Afrikander	2700	Hubback	P	F Muir & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Aden	2517	Leigh	1	P & O Co
" City of Venice	2200	Campbell	3	Sir C. Forbes & Co
" Ganges	4168	Alderton	4	P & O Co
" Kt of St John	2148	Billett	6	K Nixon & Co.
" Niagara	1987	McConochie	9	K Nixon & Co
" Worsley Hall	2143	Black	10	E Bates & Co
" Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
" Aston Hall	2254	McFee	14	E Bates & Co
" Metapedia	1054	Fraser	15	K Nixon & Co
" Bombay	2049	Robertson	16	J Mackintosh & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
(Friday, December 16.)

S.S. Avoca ...... 1437 tons ....Nacoda........Allan Munjee.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Safari (s)	Asthausen	Zanzibar, Nov. 27.
15	Nawab (s)	Mathewson	Calcutta, Nov. 19.
	Idar (s)	Hughes	Cardiff, Nov. 18.
	City of Venice (s)	Campbell	Liverpool, Nov. 18.
	Henry Bolckow (s)	Hardcastle	Suakin, Nov. 29.
	Altonower (s)	....	London, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Singapore (s)	Parodi	Genoa.
	Werneth Hall (s)	Rothwell	Liverpool, &c.
	Bormida (s)	Ansaldo	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

Steamer Tungue, Pinheiro, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Willow Branch, Ritson, for Marseilles and London,
" Raghdad, Warington, for coast and Calcutta.

The Steamer Nawab, entered for loading yesterday for coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec..
10 Chupra s ....Brown ....Bombay, Nov. 17.
Bhundara s ....Icely ....Rangoon, Dec. 7.
Liddesdale s ....Lawrence ...Vizagapatam, Dec. 8.
Dalmatia s ....Sutherland ..Liverpool, Nov. 2.
Africa s...............Fausset.......Moulmein, Dec. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 10.—Steamers Culna and Warora; ships Mary L. Cushing and Celticburn.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Worsley Hall s—151 bales hemp, Goculdas Cullianjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ganges s—5½ cwts ivory, C Aloobhoy; 17 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 10 bales skins, E Latham and Co; 16 bales skins, H C H Gunee; 24 cwts ivory, Menahem Messe; 335 cwts cuttlefish, R M Mooljee; 50 cwts mother of-pearl shells, Nanjeebhoy Meanee; 4 bales skins, M Shapoorjee and Co; 1 bale skins, C Jooma and Co; 3½ cwts ivory, A Abdoola; 5 cwts ivory, E Passia and Co; 7 cwts ivory, M Mooraj; 13 cwts fishmaws, P Damjee; and 3 cwts ivory, L Ebram.

Willow Branch s—559 cwts gum, Otto Martin; 40 cwts gum, G Sajpal; 110 bales Ganja, S Nooroodin.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bombay s—330 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 200 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Afrikander s—65 bales hemp, Nathu Laljee; 570 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts linseed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Etona s—4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, and 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,001 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell.

Hindustan s—4,650 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Imaum s—5,825 cwts linseed and 20,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 3,9929 cwts linseed, and 13,830 cwtd girgelly feed, E D Sosooon and Co.

Worsley Hall s—525 cwts groundnut, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwt castorseed and 2,019 cwts gingellyseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

Willow Branch s—2,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Imaum s—4,017 cwts rapeseed, 5,021 cwts linseed and 17,737 cwts teelseeds, Ralli Brothers; 8,004 cwts teelseed and 2,001 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,557 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 7,250 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BRINDISI.

Ganges s—5 cases indigo samples, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ganges s—6 cases indigo samples, Ralli Brothers,

FOR HONGKONG

Bormida s—125 bales twist, Sorabjee Talati and Co; 9 cases condiments, M M Poonjeajee; 20 cwts ivory, M M Essabhoy; 6 cwts fishmaws, 30 cwts bysabole; 150 cwts olibanum, 26 cwts aloes and 93 cwts ooplate, Quan Lun Eoo.

Aden s—42 bales twist Tata and Co; bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 cwts onions, The Onion Co; 10 cases billiard tables, John Roberts and Co; 374 cwts fishmaws, N Meanee; 400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 125 cwts onions, N Framjee; 370 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 122 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 23 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 100 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 150 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 148 bales piece-goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 94 cwts, angoor, H E Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Aden s—70 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers; 13 bales twist and 12 bales grey shirting, Alliance Cotton Mafg Co; 23 cwts angoor and 16 cwts khismiss, D Khutrow; 115 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 210 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 11 bales twist, E J Abraham; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 121 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 11 bales piece-goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 83 cwts angoor, M H E Elias.

FOR KOBE.

Aden s—100 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co; 200 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, The Anglo India S and M Co; 160 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Aden s—20 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

MRS. PARNELL'S financial difficulties are attracting considerable attention. Her liabilities are £6,869 and her assets £4,825. After payment of preferential debts she has a life income of £800 a year, chiefly arising from money inherited from her mother. She offers to pay 7s. 6d. in the pound immediately, and the balance to be secured upon her income. Her life is too precarious to be insured. The official receiver advises acceptance.

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies of testimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most successful treatment ever introduced. Address, HERBERT CLIFTON, 51, Upper Kensington Lane, London, S.E.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH OF DECEMBER, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st December to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st December to date.
Delhi	30·1·5	Calm	...	68·1	51·1	66	..	...	−0·24
Agra	30·196	N N E	2	69·6	51·1	56	..	..	−0·04
Cawnpore	30·161	Calm	1	70·5	47·0	93	...	0·09	...
Allahabad	30·154	Calm	1	72·5	47·4	87	...	0·30	−0·10
Jhansi	30·185	Calm	1	76·9	50·7	58	..	...	−0·18
Jacobabad	30·138	N	2	76·4	37·1	58	..	...	..
Karachi	30·139	N E	10	77·5	52·0	42	..	...	..
Jeypore	30·144	E	7	70·5	56·1	36	..	0·02	−9·17
Ajmere	30·176	N	2	70·7	48·3	5	...	...	−0·08
Deesa	30·088	E	6	82·1	56·9	49	...	..	−0·08
Bhuj	30·062	W S W	5	75·9	50·0	45	...	..	...
Rajkot	30·061	Calm	3	81·9	56·0	71	...	..	−0·35
Veraval	30·019	Calm	1	78·5	61·3	39	...	..	..
Neemuch	30·129	N E	4	77·7	52·8	65	...	..	−0·13
Indore	30·078	S E	2	81·0	59·1	61	...	0·50	+0·04
Saugor	30·132	S E	2	79·3	55·3	47	...	..	−0·96
Jubbulpore	30·188	Calm	1	77·9	47·4	75	...	..	−0·72
Hoshangabad	30·151	E	4	80·3	57·8	71	...	0·34	−0·43
Khandwa	30·101	E	3	84·7	56·6	60	..	0·44	−0·31
Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	30·142	N N E	3	81·4	56·3	67	...	..	−1·06
Amraoti	30·130	E N E	4	84·0	58·8	47	..	0·21	−0·79
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	30·020	N	L	89·1	62·0	71	..	...	−0·18
Malegaon	30·090	W S W	3	83·9	55·0	57	..	0·17	−0·59
Bombay	30·034	E	6	82·7	65·6	74	..	0·67	+0·08
Poona	30·120	Calm	6	83·6	50·5	64	..	0·34	−1·02
Sholapur	30·097	E S E	7	84·2	57·6	59	...	0·68	−0·79
Ratnagiri	30·016	S E	4	88·9	63·9	60	...	0·41	−0·10
Belgaum	30·062	E S E	7	79·3	53·9	61	..	0·30	−1·56
Goa	30·020	S E	9	86·1	67·3	89	...	2·41	...
Karwar	30·007	N E	2	86·7	62·5	66	..	1·43	−1·44
Mangalore	30·015	N E	3	88·8	66·9	67	..	4·25	+0·65
Calicut	30·000	E N E	8	86·	65·2	75	...	3·54	−2·79
Cochin	30·001	N E	M	88·7	69·7	72	...	4·08	−4·61
Bangalore	30·121	N E	3	77·2	54·9	90	...	0·57	−3·56
Secunderabad	30·110	E N E	4	80·6	56·6	78	..	1·79	−0·15
Masuliptm.	30·077	N N E	7	80·5	66·7	80	...	0·31	−7·57
Bellary	30·105	Calm	3	81·9	58·1	84	...	0·25	−2·05
Cuddapah	29·083	E S E	..	84·0	63·4	83	..	0·78	−5·43
Madras	30·040	N N W	8	84·7	71·7	88	...	2·91	−18·08
Coimbatore	30·053	N	4	85·4	64·7	80	...	1·16	−3·79
Trichinopoly	30·026	Calm	3	88·0	67·9	71	...	1·56	−5·62
Negapatam	29·988	W N W	10	81·4	71·2	78	..	4·16	−19·43
C'Imbo	30·005	N N E	11	88·	74·5	78	...	5·99	−10·86

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen slowly at Malegaon and Trichinopoly and has risen everywhere else. The rise has been brisk to rapid at Jacobabad, Neemuch, and Negapatam, and moderate to slight in other places. The distribution remains unchanged and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Calicut, 8 at Bombay and Hoshangabad, and 7 at Madras. The day and night temperature variations are small and irregular except at Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Bhoj, where the maximum is from 5° to 7° in defect of the average, and at Delhi, Jaypore, Rajkot, Indore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, and Malegaon, where the minimum is from 5° to 10° in excess of the average. The highest temperature in the shade was 89 at Mangalore and Ratnagiri and the lowest 37 at Jacobabad. Humidity change are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several districts. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. On and off the South Coromandel Coast humidity and cloud proportion are increasing and the weather seems to be slightly inclined to become rainy. Elsewhere the weather is more or less cloudy but appears to be settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 15th December, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... 29·910
Temperature of the Air .... 76·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 69·6
Dew Point .... 66·4
Relative humidity of Air .... 0·720
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) .... 6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) .... 82·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) .... 69·8
General Directions of Wind* ...E, ENE, NE, E, WSW, NE.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours* 138
*From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 16.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

745—Payne, G and S—Ramchundra Krishnajee Bhojnay vs Pandurung Krishnajee Bhojnay—Tyabjee, D and J.
752—Kunderao M—Thucker Tricumdas Mooljee vs Khimjee Vulubhdas—Ardeshir, H and D.
755—Bicknell, M and M—Nina and others vs Damodhur Cullianji and others—Little, S N and B, and P, G and S.
761—D S Garud—Foolibai vs Rampartab Samrathral and another—Payne, G and S.
762—H S Dikshit—Dhunjibhoy Framji vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell M and M.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

22, 425-91 Bhaishunker and K—Manigori vs Narayendas Calliandas and another—Craigie L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

For Consent decree.

263-91—Bicknell M and M—Jelubai alias Jewanbai vs Bhimrao Atmaram and another—Ardesir H and D.
597-92—Bicknell M and M—Jelubai alias Jeewanbai vs Dayaram Surajmul—Craigie L and O.
346-91—Ardesir H and D—Byramjee Jijibhoy vs Jelubai and another—Bicknell M and M.
606-92—Bicknell M and M—Jelubai alias Jewanbai vs Bhimrao Atmaram and others—Craigie L and O.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

610-90—Payne, G and S—Damjee Ramjee vs Tejpal Khetsey and another—Bhaishunker and K. (Part heard.)
624-90—Roughton and B—Thakordas Jugjiwandas and another vs Motiram Thakoredas and others—Payne G and S. (Part heard.)

For further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

370-70—Payne, G and S—Karmalli Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and another—Roughton and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

282-92—Kunderao M—Moroba Ramchandra Pay vs Ghanasham Nilkanth Nadkarni—Chitnis M and M. (Part heard.)
235-92—Roughton and B—Bamonjee Dinsha Khan and another vs Ramchunder Jagonath Acharyn—In person.
232-1499 of 92—Janardhan and A—Nathoo Lalljee vs Khoja Soolleman Somejee—Thakurdas, D and C—(S. C. C. Suit.)
185-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ragoo Babajee vs The Jadowjee Raghowjee Mnfg Co—Little, S, N and B.
253-92—Nanu and H—Motabai Bhicajee Contractor vs Muncherjee Kooverjee—Payne, G and S.
496-91—K J Mantri—For Pauper—Hurrichand Bhawoo Survey vs Succaram Raghoba Nagweker—M H Khan.
71-90—In person (a pauper)—Vuzrabai vs Hora Goolam Hoosein Hyderalli—Khunderao M.
712-90—Tyabji, D and J—Mahomedally Dawoodji vs Madar Jani Gowli and others—Shamrao P.
139-90 Edgelow and G—Mayachand Kassore vs Phillips A Herford and another—Crawford, B and Co.
226-92—In person—Hajibhoy Dada vs Ibrahim Mahomed Sachoo and others—In person.

THE official *Turkestan Gazette* publishes interesting details of the recent visit of three envoys of the Khan of Kandshut to Turkestan for the purpose of enlisting the material support of Russia against England. Baron Vrevsky, Governor-General, is said to have replied that Russia and England were the two most powerful Empires in the world, possessing nearly half the globe. Hence a disturbance of their good relations would involve incalculable calamities to many millions of men. While it was natural that every people should aspire to independence, while all must sympathise with the desire of Kandshut to emancipate itself from the domination of the Indian Government, still Kandshut cannot expect any material support from Russia. The Czar's range of vision is much vaster than the little Khanate of Kandshut which must not be surprised if considerations affecting the well-being of many peoples and tribes compelled Russia to remain at amity and peace with England. The Governor even refused the envoys a few muskets, but overwhelmed them with presents, promising to improve communication with Kandshut and Ferghana with a view to commercial relations.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME OILPAINTINGS IN RICH GILT FRAMES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms in Medows Street, the following :—A choice collection of very valuable and handsome rich oil paintings in elegant gilt frames.

Will be sold one piece in a lot to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, December 16, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a few articles of furniture, engineering books, a large size cooking stove with chimney, &c., &c.

1 case 25 dozen lady's hand bags.

1 case extract of soap, 2 drums linseed oil, 1 cask redlead.

By order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Khakibhoy Purunsey—

14 cases glass shades and chandelier articles.

On account and risk of Ahmed Moosa—

2 cases 1000 dozen iron Japanned padlocks.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.

1 powerful bay Arab horse, aged, goes in single and double harness.

1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.

1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach box.

2 English cows.

1 powerful bay Arab horse, 14·2, 8 years off, a good trapper, believed sound, never sick or sorry.

1 strong-built buggy in very good order.

1 strong Madras-built high wheel dog-cart suitable for 15 to 15·3 horse.

1 Handsome strong palanquin office shigram with strong grey Arab horse and harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Mr. J. M. Houliston, of the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at 103, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood F. P. plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, hanging and table kerosine lamp, Persian carpets, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WAREE BUNDER.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, &c.

1 waggon of bones and a quantity of waste paper.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, December 16, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Hope Hall, Mazagon, next to Hancock Bridge, the valuable teak and blackwood dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture, rich crockery and glassware, best platedware, one beautiful sweet-toned upright grand (ebony polished) trichord (system Steinway) Pianoforte by Soundy and Co., one D. B. gun in case, Persian carpets, handsome pictures, Hinks' lamps, &c., the property of H. V. FAULCONER, Esq., proceeding to Madras.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

1 D. B. C. F. gun in case.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Hajee Adum Latif.

H. A. L. 1, 2, 11, 40, 4 cases toys.

On account and at the risk of Esoofally Esmaljee.

E E—T W—45 bundles gas tubes, ½, ¾, and 1 inch.

By order of the Administrator General the effects of the late Dr. J. A. DeSouza, consisting of writing table, benches, chairs, dispensary cupboard, table teapoy, couches, microscope, medicine bottles, scale, mortar and pestal, 4 books, gold hunting watch, diamond ring, &c.

The effects of the late Captain John Thomas Cronin, consisting of gold studs and links, tiger claw earrings and brooch coins, &c.

By order of Mr. Dosabhoy Hormusjee Mistry and on account and at the risk of Gungadhur Shewshunker.

2 Sapphire bracelets, 1 ruby and pearl bracelet, 1 brilliant ear stud, 2 Ruby rings and 1 gold locket set with diamonds.

AT 2 P.M.

1 light and neat victoria.

1 strong second hand double seated brougham.

1 light dog cart.

1 strong serviceable mail phaeton.

1 strong serviceable open carriage with a powerful bay Arab horse and harness.

1 high wheeled dog-cart, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Wasoodew Balajee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hora Dosajee Rajbhoy, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 29th day of October, 1888, the following property, viz :—

All those three several pieces or parcels of Government land or ground together with messuage, tenement, building or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Chimna Butcher Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in the aggregate 257 79 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of and Revenue under Collector's new No. 9706 1-19706 and 1,0001, and under new Survey Nos. 1364 and 1363, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos. 7 80 and 7181, street Nos. 75, 77, and 79, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the Chimna Butcher Street, on the north by the house formerly belonging to Moroba Kassar, and now to Noor Mahomed Hajee, and on the south by the house of Meya Borun Nalband, and which said hereditaments and premises are now partly in the occupation of the mortgagor and partly in that of his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 27th December, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, above the premises of the Cooperative Stores, the valuable and handsome F P Blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockery, Ditmar's lamps, pictures, carpets, etc, the property of W Jeffries, Esq.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHALUXMEE ON THE ROAD LEADING TO MAHALUXMEE TEMPLE.

On FRIDAY, the 30th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Heemutram Nurbheram the transferee of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Madhavrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonath Madhavrao in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd day of August 1884 and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and Purmanundass Vithuldass of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of land with a shed standing thereabout admeasuring 400 5-9 square yards or thereabouts situate at Mahaluxmi road without the Fort of Bombay in the registration District of Bombay and fronting on the west side of the road leading to Mahaluxmi Temple assessed by the Collector of land revenue under No. and by the Collector of Assessment under No. A 37, and bounded on the East by a portion of the road leading to Mahaluxmi Temple, on the west by the property of Luximan Sepoy, on the North by the property of the late Gunput Krishnajee, and on the South by the property of Visram Mowjee and which premises formerly were and now are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Madhavrao Bhaskerjee and Juggonath Madhowrao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, December 16, 1892.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will hold a RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL, on TUESDAY, December 20th, 1892, from 4-45 to 6-15 p.m.

All CIVIL and MILITARY OFFICERS and GENTLEMEN entitled to attend His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Levies are entitled, together with Ladies of their families, to attend the Reception. Morning Dress will be worn.

By Command,
E. H. COX, Captain,
A.-D.-C.-in-Waiting.

Government House : Malabar Point, 14th December, 1892.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JOHN TATHAM AND SONS, LIMITED, ROCHDALE.

WE beg to intimate that we have just purchased the GOOD WILL of the BUSINESS of the above named Firm, the ORDER BOOKS, and the WHOLE of the VALUABLE STOCK of WOOD and IRON PATTERNS at MOSS LANE and MILNROW ROAD WORKS, Rochdale, for the construction of the various Machines used in the processes of OPENING, TEASINGS CARDING, COMBING, DRAWING, CONDENSING, SPINNING, WINDING, DOUBLING, TWISTING, WARPING, REELING and WEAVING ; the FIBRES of WASTE WOOL, WORSTED COTTON, SILK, FLAX, TOW and ASBESTOS.

We shall shortly be in a position TO EXECUTE ORDERS and meantime INQUIRIES are SOLICITED.

BROOKS & DOXEY,
Makers of Cotton, Wool, Worsted, &c., Machinery,
Manchester.

Union Ironworks, West Gorton Junction Ironworks, Newton Heath, 18th October, 1892.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE AND CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).
ESTABLISHED 1885.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ....Rs. 6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST.........Rs. 5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED ....Rs. 3,70,000
Total Security......Rs. 15,55,867

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

2 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

5	Per cent. per annum	for 12 months.	Interest paid on 1st July and 1st January, or at maturity.
4½	Do. do.	for 9 months.	
4	Do. do.	for 6 months.	
3	Do. do.	for 4 months.	

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.

6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.

Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Branch : Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

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C. D' Visite...	0 3	0 4	10 by 8	0 8	0 10
Cabinet.........	0 4	0 6	12 by 10.....	1 0	1 4
½ by 6½	0 6	0 8	15 by 12.....	1 8	1 12

Developing and Retouching also at a very Moderate Rate.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

BLUE SERGES.
FOR BLUE SERGES,
BOTH FINE AND COARSE,
APPLY TO THE
ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

A. P. CORTEZ AND CO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
24, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay,

UNDERTAKE to EXECUTE such as Chalk Drawing and Printing Cheques, Share Certificate, Receipt Bills, Bill Forms, Mill Labels in Gold or in Colours, Maps and Plans, Diagram, &c. Specimen on view.

Photo enlarged and Printed in Oil or Water Colours or Crayon. House decorated by an experienced Artist. The establishment is under the management of an experienced Austrian Lithographer.

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GANZ & Co., BUDA PESTH.

THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—

PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, ROME, VENICE, TURIN, TIVOLI, NAPLES, MILAN, BUDA PESTH, St. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, RIGA ODESSA, BRUSSELS, ANTWERP, LUCERN, INNSBRUCK, COLOGNE, MADRID, BARCELONA, SEVILLE, LYONS, MONTE CARLO, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and 100 other towns.

In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

GASSNER'S NEW DRY CELLS. Test them. They are the simplest, best, and most economical extant.

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F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.............................. Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 15.

A DECLINE of ⅛d. was established in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 38⅛d. per oz. ; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were 7-16 per cent. lower, at £62⅞ ; while, in New York, the metal declined half a cent., say to 83 cents per oz., with demand exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 320,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83·45 cents per oz. Consols on London were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 97¼ ; and Indian Sterling Loan declined ¼ per cent., to 108. The market rates of discount were unaltered. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 99¼ ; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at frs. 25·14.

At the Biddings for 45 lakhs of Indian Council remittances yesterday, 13 lakhs of Bills were allotted to Calcutta, 14½ lakhs to Bombay, and 4 lakhs to Madras, at 1s. 2⅜d. and 5 lakhs of Wire Transfers to Calcutta, and one lakh to Madras, at 1-32d. higher ; the rate obtained for the Bills being ⅛d. lower than that of the extra Bills placed during the week. Four lakhs of extra Bills were allotted yesterday at 1s. 2 21-32d. on Madras ; and a lakh of Wire Transfers in the same presidency, at 1s. 2 11-16d. It is announced that 45 lakhs will be allotted again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2½d.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening ; Surats hardening ; and Arrivals steady ; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 800 East Indians. The price of spot Mid. Americans advanced 1-16d. to 5 3-16d. per lb., and Arrivals were 1-16d. higher in the nearer positions and 3-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 5 7-64d. for December-January deliveries, and 5 5-64d. for April-May. Surats and Egyptians were unchanged in value. The day's Imports were 28,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, 9⅞ cents was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands ; but March Futures were 6 points higher, at 9·79 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 35,000 bales ; and this season's figures to date compare as follows with those in the two preceding years for the same time :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Wednesday's Receipts...	35,000	28,000	40,000
Four days' do.......	148,000	186,000	189,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	3,124,000	4,222,000	3,876,000

We have had a firm Cotton market locally to-day, and prices have further advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Only a small business has been done, however, exporters having bought 300 bales of ready new Cotton, say 200 Bengal, at Rs. 213-20 ; and 100 Kamptee, at Rs. 240 ; while the Mills have taken 1,350 bales, consisting of 500 Pachora, at Rs. 215 ; 500 Bengals, at Rs. 193½-219 ; 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 216¼ ; 100 Nugger, at Rs. 218 ; and 50 Bengals, at Rs. 235 per candy.

The weather was cloudy and unseasonable in the greater portion of the Bengal Cotton circle, and in some of the Oomrawattee and Dhollera districts according to the telegrams received this morning ; but no rain had fallen anywhere, and otherwise Monday's favourable reports are confirmed.

WHEAT is neglected to a great extent by shippers, and little business has been done again to-day ; but prices are still unchanged, and the tone of the market quiet.

SEEDS.—A further advance of half-an-anna per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Linseed*, at 7-13-6 to Rs. 8-0-0 per cwt. ; but other descriptions are unchanged in value, a moderate business having transpired again, in a steady market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton....................................	4,855	bales.
Wheat......................................	18,669	cwts.
Linseed	4,554	„
Rapeseed	1,626	„
Gingelly	12,113	„
Groundnuts	936	„
Castorseed...............................	2,877	„
Rice	8,418	„

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged, and no fresh business of importance has been reported to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with an easy feeling at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 19-32d. for Demand, and remained thereat all day, with a very limited enquiry for remittance. For three months' sight Credits, the rate has been 1s. 2⅞d. for the mail ; 1s. 2 25-32d. for December ; and 1s. 2 13-16d. ; and for December 1s. 2⅞d. has been done ; but the business passing has been very limited, and rates closed as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	......1s. 2 19-32 to ⅝d.	per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	.........1s. 2 9-16 to 19-32d.	„	
Do. 3 months' sight	......1s. 2 21-32d.	„	
Credits 3 do.	......1s. 2 ⅞d.	„	
Francs do.	......1·55	„	

The usual weekly official Return of Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 7th Dec., 1892	Rs.	56,99,000
Add—Silver received during the week		3,64,000
	Rs.	60,63,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	„	3,89,000
	Rs.	56,74,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals...........	„	5,93,000
	Rs.	62,67,000
Last week	„	61,46,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining and Fours receded 3-16 to ¼ per cent. from last evening's quotations, say to 104 13-16 for cash, and 104 9-16 for the early January settlement ; but at closing there was a rather firmer feeling, and the price for Money left off at 104⅞.

SHARES.—There has been rather more doing in Cotton Mill Scrip to-day, and we note an advance of Rs. 5 each in Mazagon, Sunderdas, and Swadeshi Mill shares ; of Rs. 7½ in Southern India ; and of Rs. 10 in Jevraj Balloo ; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Imperial ; Rs. 10 each in Luckmidas and Maneckji Petit ; and of Rs. 15 in Morarji Goculdas, at our revised quotations. Mofussil Press shares have declined Rs. 5 ; and Munmar, Rs. 12½.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

DECEMBER 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Cable San Thome-Loanda interrupted.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at or about 4 p.m. the 17th instant.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at or about 2 p.m on Thursday, 15th instant.

Mauritius mail closes at Durban at or about 9 a.m, the 16th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th Dec., 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	14	5	... p.m.	14	25
Teheran	15	2	2 p.m.	..	24
Suez.....................	15	3	... p.m.	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 15th Dec., 1892.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta..............	1	28	..	1
„ Kurrachee	..	11	..	2
„ Madras	..	20	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 14.

10 p.m.	75·2

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15.

6 a.m.	70·6
10 a.m.	75·6
2 p.m.	80·2
4 p.m.	80·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LAUDER—December 12, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr J Bruce Lauder, of a daughter.

MAXWELL—December 6, at Dibrugarh, the wife of Captain R M Maxwell, 6th Bengal Light Infantry, of a daughter.

MAY—December 9, at Howrah, the wife of W C May, of a son.

STEVEN—December 3, at Jalapahar, the wife of Sergeant-Major S Steven, Ghazipur Light Horse, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MARTYN—PARSONS—December 12, at St Matthias' Church, Vepery, Madras, by the Rev J Black, M A, John Griffiths, second son of Thomas Charles Cowper Martyn, Esq, of Trinity House, Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire, to Jessie, fourth daughter of the late Frederick Joseph Parsons, Esq, of Worthing, Sussex.

McLEOD—SCHMID—December 7, at All Saints Church, Nagpore, by the Revd R Langford, Norman Chester McLeod, Forest Department, Bhandara, to Margaret Isabel Schmid, daughter of Deocar Schmid, grand-daughter of the late Revd Bernard Schmid, D D, Church Mission.

SWYNNERTON—ANGELO—December 1, by Revd G Nicolls, Frederick Swynnerton, to Louisa Oldfield, second daughter of Colonel F Angelo, of Naini Tal. (Retired List.)

DEATHS.

AGABEG—December 9, at Bera-Chuck House, Sitarampore, suddenly, after a few hours' illness, Agabeg A Agabeg (Beggie), Manager of Messrs Apcar and Co.'s Collieries and Zamindaries, Sitarampore, and eldest son of late A L Agabeg, Esq, aged 37 years and 9 months.

O'DONOGHUE—December 1, at Vizianagram, Emily, the dearly loved wife of L A O'Donoghue.

STAGGS—December 10, at Vepery, Madras, of cerebro-spinal fever, Harriet Geraldine, the beloved wife of Apothecary V J Staggs, Madras Medical Department (aged 38).

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1892.

AFTER careful inquiry and long deliberation, the Government of India have embodied in an exhaustive Resolution the principles on which jail administration throughout India will in future be organized. Towards the end of 1888, Dr. Walker, officiating Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner under the Supreme Government, and Surgeon-Major Lethbridge, Inspector-General of Jails in Bengal, were deputed by the Government of India to inspect selected jails in the different Provinces, including the Bombay Presidency, and to report on certain matters connected with jail administration in this country. They were directed to elicit full information in regard to jail discipline, and the registration of punishments, particularly in reference to the question whether the execution of sentences has grown less rigorous and deterrent than formerly ; also as to economy of management including the purchasing of rations; the food of prisoners, having regard to the ordinary diet of persons of their class ; sanitation, water-supply, and the employment of convicts in jails in its financial aspects and cognate matters. The report of the Committee, which was very elaborate, was submitted to the Government in the following year. After consideration by the Supreme Government, the local Governments were invited to state whether the recommendations made were suitable to the circumstances of the different provinces. When the replies on these points were received, the report was further considered by a conference of jail experts in January last. The Government of India being thus in possession of the fullest information on the whole subject, has passed orders on the different proposals embodied in the Report of the Committee. While giving effect to the representations of some of the local Governments on matters of detail, the Government of India substantially accept the recommendations of the Committee and have given orders accordingly. A uniform standard to be worked up to by all administrations, prescribes that all prisoners sentenced to transportation or rigorous imprisonment for a year and upwards are to be confined in central jails ; prisoners for periods less than one year will still be kept in the district jails, and civil prisoners and prisoners awaiting trial at the headquarters of the district. Subsidiary jails, where they are indispensable, shall be provided for prisoners under trial and prisoners sentenced to not more than fifteen days' detention. The question of jail establishments is treated at considerable length. The Government of India concur in the recommendation of the Committee that the Superintendents of Central Jails should be commissioned medical Officers ; and that as a general rule, the Inspectors-General should be chosen from amongst Superintendents of Central Jails who may qualify themselves for the position.

The Governments of Bombay and Madras demur to the proposal that central jails and the appointment of Inspectors General should be reserved for medical officers, and the Government of India, in deference to their views, are willing that for the present only half the appointments in each Presidency shall be so held. In Madras the number of central jails is eight, and the local Government is requested to report how soon arrangements can be made so as to permit the requisite number of appointments to be added to the cadre of the Medical Service, so that the Secretary of State may provide accordingly. In Bombay there is at present only one central jail, but two more are being built. The Inspector-General in this Presidency is not a medical officer, and the Government of India therefore intimate that the first appointment to one of the new jails shall be filled by a medical officer—unless in the interval the Inspector-Generalship be filled by a medical man. In the rest of India the principle is accepted that such appointments shall be given to medical men. In the opinion of the Government of India, the Commissioned Medical Service affords the best material out of which a service of trained jail officers, possessing scientific knowledge and acquaintance with the laws of health, can be provided. The Department has too often suffered, the Resolution states, from want of practical experience in such subjects on the part of Superintendents in Central Jails and the provincial head of the Department. "It is essentially a branch of administration which cannot safely be entrusted to amateurs, and in which it is "necessary to require at the outset a good general acquaintance with Sanitary Laws, upon which experience will gradually gather itself in the course of years." The Government consider that the only alternative to the course proposed, is to organise a specially-trained non-medical service for the charge of central jails, which is not considered advisable. An additional reason for preferring the former alternative is that a further reserve of medical men is provided for a time of war. This view appears to have been contested on the ground that it would be undesirable to the Superintendents of the principal jails. The Government of India, in time of war, holds that this inconvenience may be obviated by giving over charge of the districts in which the jails are situated to the Medical Superintendents, so as to allow the Civil Surgeons to go to the front. The intention is to make the position more popular than it is at present, by raising the maximum of salary to Rs. 1,200 a month after eighteen years' service in charge of a central jail, and also by permitting incumbents to take private practice whenever the local Government considers that it would not interfere with the proper performance of their duties. In regard to district jails the Government of India consider that as a rule Civil Surgeons should hold them as collateral charges, and it is recommended that the special object with which the class of jailor superintendents was created—to reward men who have done good service in the grade of jailor—shall be kept in view in Madras and Bombay, which has not been always the case hitherto.

The Government recommends that the prospects of Hospital Assistants should be improved, and that the prohibition of private practice should be strictly enforced. For the executive subordinates in jails, the Committee proposed to confine the recruitment to young men who have passed the Entrance or F. A. Examination in an Indian University and are of sound physique. It is recommended that they should receive some military training and wear a semi-military uniform. Every jail official, down to the lowest grade warder, should be required to furnish security amounting in the case of jailors, to a year's pay, and in that of all other subordinates, to half a year's pay to be deducted from their salary in monthly instalments. A further recommendation is that no member of the subordinate jail service should be a native of the district in which he serves. These recommendations are approved by the Government.

The important question of guarding the jails occupies a good deal of space. At present there are two systems in force, one under which the trained warders of the Department not only keep watch and ward, but are armed to defend the jail from attack from outside, and to repress mutiny ; and the other in which there is a warder guard for the maintenance of internal discipline, while the protection of the jail from attack and the putting down of outbreaks is the duty of a body of police, or a military guard. The Government concur in the recommendation of the Committee that the former system, which has prevailed in Bengal for some years, and has been latterly introduced into Bengal and the Central Provinces, should be extended to all India, except Assam and in Coorg, where local circumstances make a change in the present system inexpedient. The Government of Bombay opposed the change, holding that it would not add to the security of the jails, and that the external guarding of a prison is a duty quite distinct from the maintenance of internal discipline. The Committee adduce strong arguments in favour of rendering the jail officials independent of the support of military and police guards. They claim that under this system there is no division of authority and no loss of power ; and that there has been a remarkable improvement in the security and discipline of the jails where it has been adopted. The warders are thoroughly trained in military exercises and the use of arms. In the larger jails, they are armed with breachloaders. The reduction of numbers enables the pay of the lower grades to be raised, and the drill service becomes more popular and less corrupt. The service in Bengal has become so popular that warders of a superior stamp can be secured, a result not attained under the other system. The Government approve of the proposal that persons employed in guarding jails should be known by the title of warders, that they should be specially recruited from districts at some distance from the place at which they will be employed, and from races which supply the police and the army. A certain proportion of ex-soldiers or army reserve men are to be employed, but the Government do not accept the suggestion of the Committee that military training in a jail should be accepted as the equivalent of the annual training of a reservist, and that the warders should be men from the reserve forces. In the event of mobilisation, the jail guards, the Government rightly hold, could not possibly be withdrawn from their special duties for military service. It is prescribed that all the warders of a province shall wear uniform of one pattern, selected as suitable for a force that has undergone military training. The warder guard will be armed with breech-loading rifles or shot guns instead of muzzle-loading muskets. Their weapon will be the smooth-bore Schneider, to carry ball and buckshot similar to that which is now being supplied to the police reserves. Under this system every jail will become a well-garrisoned and self-contained fort, which will be able to hold its own against outbreaks on the part of malefactors within, and attacks from budmashes from without. We have so far indicated the leading lines of the jail organisation which is now to be made general throughout India. We must reserve to another occasion reference to the orders of the Supreme-Government regulating jail discipline.

TWENTY-FOUR hours after the Government of India replied to the Calcutta Banks that they were not prepared to disclose their policy in regard to the Currency Question, Lord Herschell's Committee authorised Mr. Henry Macleod to draw up a scheme for the restoration of the gold standard in India. The Government of India by the tenour of the reply to the inquiring bankers implicitly avowed that a new policy has been decided upon or at all events is in contemplation. By the authorisation to Mr. Henry Macleod the Currency Committee have very plainly intimated that it is the intention to recommend the Government to revert to the gold standard that was so unfortunately abandoned in 1835 in favour of a silver standard, which has in twenty years become depreciated by forty per cent. It is scarcely necessary to inquire further as to what is in contemplation. Apart from these recent indications—following close upon significant declarations by the representatives of the Government of India at the Brussells Monetary Conference—there was quite sufficient in the whole trend of circumstances to foretell what the result must be, when, as was foreseen, the American delegates announced that the monthly purchases of silver by the United States Government will be discontinued. The long threatened silver deluge has now become imminent, and it is out of the question that the Government of India can afford to stand by with folded hands while the rupee falls to a shilling or less. Such a catastrophe would shake the stability of Indian finance, of Indian credit, and of all Indian business. There is but one way of arresting it, since bimetallism—if within sight is not within reach—and that is to close the Indian mints against the coinage by speculators and gamblers of a debased and discredited metal. That step is the first ; the second is to re-establish the gold standard. The third step will be—when a ratio between the gold standard and the silver rupee having some element of stability has been obtained—to fix it by a notice in the *Gazette*, and open the mints to the free coinage of gold at the prescribed rate. An import duty on silver may be deemed advisable. But in the opinion of some it is not indispensable to the satisfactory working of a system, in which the Government would be charged with the duty of deciding what quantity of the imported silver should be manufactured into coin, and on what conditions.

THE result of the scrutiny in Central Finsbury is a tie—a disappointment alike to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Captain Penton. The latter retains the seat but he has been condemned to see his majority of three first raised to five and then disappear altogether, leaving him on a level with his pertinacious rival. The costs of such prolonged proceedings are of course heavy, and no doubt both parties were glad to escape the risk of having to pay his opponent's costs in addition to his own. This risk was perilously near, for the rejection of another solitary vote on either side would have sufficed to double the sum which the loser would have to pay. They were well advised to say quits and close the scrutiny. It is to be regretted for his own sake that Captain Penton did not elect to withdraw the petition a little sooner, and thus earn a useful reputation for magnanimity to an opponent. Secure in his local influence as a proprietor of extensive house property in the borough, he might have consoled himself with the hope and ever with the assurance that on a future occasion his supporters would take care that he was not left in a minority of three. The untoward result of the recent polling, and so far as he was concerned it was an untoward result—it was attributed by his friends to surprise. Up to almost the last moment two Liberals were in the field and the Conservatives deemed the issue of the election a foregone conclusion. They did not exert themselves to perfect their organisation, and when the second Liberal candidate withdrew in favour of Mr. Dadabhoy Captain Penton's friends found to their dismay that they had to fight not a disunited but a united party. Even under those discouraging circumstances the Conservatives came within one vote of success. Mr. Schnadhorst will doubtless see in the closeness of the contest the justification for his foreboding that the perseverance of Mr. Dadabhoy would cost the Liberals the seat. It has not done so, but Mr. Schnadhorst's prediction came within an ace of unwelcome fulfilment. For this Parliament Mr. Dadabhoy is not only Member for India but what is perhaps of some practical import, Member for Central Finsbury. His vote will be on the side of the Government, whose majority which had fallen to 38 under the influence of the earlier, has been raised by the result of the more recent election petitions to 44. Mr. Dadabhoy is to be congratulated on retaining his seat even after he has lost his majority, the only member of this or we believe any other Parliament who has accomplished so remarkable a feat. The only analogue to it is that of the hero of the weird German tale who lost his shadow, but retained his substance. It is to be hoped that the tenacity which has proved too strong for Mr. Schnadhorst and Captain Penton alike, will enable Mr. Dadabhoy, now that he has made good his footing in the House of Commons, to put to shame those who say, like Mr. Dicey, that no one show a single instance in which Parliamentary interference in India matters ever did a half penny worth of good.

THE first Philharmonic concert of the season was given in the Town Hall last evening and was an unqualified success. The music was good and the audience large and appreciative.

IT is officially notified that Mr. Justice Fulton assumed the execution of his office as Judge of the High Court at Bombay, on November 9.

SURGEON-MAJOR W. G. H. HENDERSON, Civil Surgeon of Ahmednagar, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, and will then become Civil Surgeon of Shikarpur.

MR. J. B. ALCOCK, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat, has been granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days.

MR. C. GREATHEAD, Deputy Conservator of Forests has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. A. R. BONUS, I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Political Agent at Savanur.

MR. J. CRUMMY has been appointed Justice of the Peace for Bombay.

LIEUTENANT G. S. BROOME, 29th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of Hyderabad.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending December 13 was 469, giving a death-rate of 28·41 per annum per thousand as against 30·87 the corresponding period of last year, and 26·63 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 114 died from fevers ; 61, phthisis ; 2, cholera ; 39, diseases of the nervous system ; 91, affections of the respiratory organs ; 20, diarrhœa ; 21, dysentery ; 20, stillborn ; 46, old age and debility ; 2, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Buddhist or Jain, 18 ; Brahmin, 17 ; Lingaet, 1 ; Bhattia, 7 ; Hindu or other caste, 235 ; Hindu outcaste, 38 ; Musalman, 122 ; Parsee, 12 ; Jew, 2 ; Native Christian, 12 ; Eurasian, 1 ; European, 4. The total number of births was 319 as against 316 the corresponding period of last year, and 295 the average over the past five years.

MR. WINTERBOTHAM, District Magistrate of Tanjore, makes a novel suggestion for obtaining evidence against dacoits and gang-robbers. In the Police Administration Report for 1891 he writes :—"The prevalence of highway robbery, dacoity, and house-breaking in a district pre-eminent in wealth and civilisation is specially striking. It is deplorable that the high roads of Tanjore should be notoriously unsafe for native travellers after dark, and that organised gang robbery should still be a flourishing institution which we cannot suppress. It is devoutly to be wished that the rich Marasidars, who hoard up their wealth in their houses and yield themselves a defenceless prey to the spoiler, would provide themselves with firearms and acquire the skill to use them in self-defence. The gang, when an alarm is raised, keep off the villagers by pelting them with stones. An ounce and-a-quarter of shot discharged upon the robbers at a distance of fifty yards, might supply evidence sufficient to break up the whole gang. The number of fire-arms in the possession of the respectable classes is considerable, but against dacoits they lack the courage to use them."

THE troopship Crocodile was signalled at Karachi on Sunday morning. She had a pleasant voyage and brought the following passengers :—54 officers 1 chaplain, 2 ladies, details for the 2nd Dragoon Guards, 18th Hussars, A. B. C. H. T. Batteries, R. H. A., and 15th, 57th, and 60th F. B., R.A., consisting of 354 men, 4 women, and 5 children. The vessel was moored at 9 a.m. and the troops railed the same afternoon to the trooping depot, where every arrangement was made for their reception.

RAJA SIVA PRASAD, of Benares, whose name was conspicuously before the public a few years ago in connection with the agitation against Indian Congress, has now retired from public life and is engaged in learning *yoga*. He has passed through the first stage of the mysterious exercise, and as a result is said to be now capable of holding his breath for five minutes.

COUNT TOLSTOI declares that famine again threatens Russia. The rye harvest is bad, and oats have entirely failed. There is a complete dearth of firing and the people's strength is exhausted with suffering.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

* LONDON, Dec. 14.

Mr. Henry Macleod has been authorised by Lord Herschell's Currency Commission to prepare a scheme for the restoration of the gold standard in India.

(* Delayed for repetition.)

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 14.

M. Tirard, the French delegate at the Monetary Conference, was to have started for Paris owing to his nomination to the Ministry, but his departure has been delayed for the elaboration of M. Foville's scheme.

A definite proposal will be made on Saturday to adjourn the Conference until May next so as to enable the different Cabinets to fully reconsider the whole question.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRIAN ARCHDUKE FOR INDIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 14.

His Imperial Highness the Archduke Francis Ferdinand d'Este has started for India.

THE KING OF DAHOMEY OFFERS WHYDAH TO ENGLAND.

LAGOS, Dec. 14.

Messengers have arrived here from the King of Dahomey with proposals for the cession of Whydah to England; and declare that the French broke their compact with the King by advancing on Abomey; the King therefore burned Abomey and retired with a force of twenty thousand men. His Majesty is now making preparations for vengeance.

THE PANAMA CANAL SCANDALS.

PARIS, Dec. 14.

From the latest report it appears to be undoubted that Baron Reinach committed suicide by taking an overdose of atropine on seeing the futility of the desperate efforts he had made to stifle the threatened revolutions in the Panama Canal Scandal. M. Rouvier is accused of assisting Baron Reinach in his attempts to hush up the case.

ACTIVITY OF MONARCHISTS AND REVOLUTIONISTS.

The Monarchists and Revolutionists of all shades are seeking to fan the growing discontent in Paris and over the whole of France with the present *régime*, consequent on the daily extension of the Panama Scandal.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 15.

The s. s. Oriental, with the homeward Indian mails of the 10th instant, arrived here at 3 a.m., to-day.

HYDERABAD AND THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Dec. 15.

Colonel Mellis has visited Sir Asman Jah in connection with the proposed raising of a Regiment of Cavalry for the Frontier defence scheme. It is believed that nothing definite has been settled as yet in consequence of the financial condition of the State. The whole of the arrangements, however, will ultimately be carried out by the Resident and the Nizam.

THE HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

The Pamphlet Scandal Case was resumed to-day at the Residency Court, when Thomas DeSouza, Telegraph Master, Poona, was called. Witness said that he lived in Cawnpore in 1869, and deposed to the death of Gertrude Donnelly's mother in his house; also the arrival of the father and daughter, and corroborated the evidence given as to the opening of the coffin after it had been interred in order to let Gertrude Donnelly see her mother's face.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERALSHIP OF RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

Colonel Serjeaunt, Director-General of Railways, goes home on three months' leave in February; Mr. Horace Bell, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, officiates in addition to his own duties.

SECRETARIAT APPOINTMENTS.

Sir E. Buck, Secretary to Government, Revenue and Agriculture Department, returns from furlough, and resumes charge of his office, on the 27th instant; Mr. Muir Mackenzie then reverts to the Under Secretaryship; and Mr. Maclagan, now officiating, will be placed on special duty to write a report on moral progress of India, called for by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Muir Mackenzie goes on a year's furlough in April.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THUGGEE AND DACOITY.

Dr. Lethbridge, Superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoity, leaves Calcutta at the end of January on a tour through Bundelkund, Rajputana, Bombay, and Madras Presidency.

AN ATHLETIC MEETING.

An athletic meeting will be held here on the 18th February. The programme includes a number of events, open to all amateurs, and special events for the Army and Volunteers.

NIZAM-UL-MULK'S SUCCESS OVER SHER AFZUL KHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 15.

Though no further news has been received direct from Chitral, it seems beyond doubt from local reports in Bajour that Nizam-ul-Mulk has succeeded in ousting his opponent and establishing himself in the country.

THE S. S. INVESTIGATOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 15.

The Indian Marine steamer Investigator arrived to-day from the Lackadives, where a survey has been continued since October. She remains here for a few days, and then goes northward to survey the Coromandel Coast.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The Maharajah of Mysore leaves Madras for Calcutta to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, Dec. 15.

The s. s. Java arrived here this morning from Bombay.

The German East Africa Line steamer Emin arrived at Zanzibar, on the 14th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats hardening.

Good Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97¼
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	62¼
Bar Silver	38⅝

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. James, the Commissioner in Sind, had a narrow escape the other day. He nearly trod on a large "Khapper" that was lying coiled up in his path. The snake, however, came towards him with a loud hiss, thereby drawing his attention to it and enabling him to avoid and kill it.

The old boundary dispute between the Kashmir and Punch States, for which the Chief Judge of Kashmir had been deputed on special duty at Domol, has been settled. The boundary has been aligned and boundary pillars will soon be built to prevent confusion in future.

On General Palmer vacating his command, the Brigade Districts in Burma will be reduced to two, as there will be no troops from the Bengal establishment except one mountain batterry serving under the Madras Commander-in-Chief. Colonel on the Staff, to command the troops in and about the Chin Hills, will meet all local requirements when the Myingyan Command is abolished.

A florin and a shilling are said to be current in Ferozepore bazaar, the native dealers valuing them at 14 annas and 7 annas respectively, because the florin is smaller than a rupee. The real value of the florin is of course about 25 annas. It is a pity that these coins do not circulate freely enough in Indian bazaars to enable the Anglo-Indian to rectify his exchange grievance for himself.

During the week ending 7th instant there were registered at Karachi 111 births and 70 deaths against 83 and 91, respectively, during the corresponding period of last year. The deaths are classified as below:—Fever, 47; diarrhœa and dysentery, 7; and other causes 16. One death from cholera, which occurred in June last, was reported during the above week. 81 primary and 7 re-vaccinations were performed during the above week. Last year these figures were 73 and 17, respectively.

One of the Bengal vernacular papers has been poking fun at the Congress party. It artlessly suggests that as so much difficulty is being experienced in obtaining a Chairman for the annual gathering, an official should be asked to preside. Doubtless the Government would good humouredly strain a point to allow such a new departure, but there is the danger that too many officials would volunteer for the important post now going begging.

Mr. D. W. G. Cowie, who has been appointed to the special duty of overhauling the old records of the Board of Revenue, will enter on his work in another week or so. He is meanwhile engaged in performing the routine work of the Collector and District Magistrate of Tanjore, whose time is being fully occupied in enquiring into the charges against Mr. Ramchandra Row.

Bishop Barry, late Primate of Australia, and now Canon of Windsor and Chaplain to the Queen, preached a most eloquent sermon at evensong, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, on Sunday last, to a very large congregation, numbering upwards of 500 persons, among whom were many Native Christians. He left Madras yesterday for a short tour in the South, in order to visit the Missions at Trichinopoly, Madura, Palamcottah, Nazareth and Tanjore. He will return to Madras on the 24th instant and will take part in the Services at St. George's Cathedral on Christmas Day. On the 29th instant he will probably leave for the Nilgiris or Bangalore for a few days, and will start for Calcutta on the 6th proximo.

As regards the New Year's honours list there are two G. C. S. I.'s vacant for native dignitaries, but none for Europeans; four K. C. S. I.'s; four C. S. I.'s; eleven G. C. I. E.'s, fifteen K. C. I. E.'s and twenty C. I. E.'s. Originally there were only fifty Knight Commanders of the Indian Empire, but the number has been augmented to 72, thus giving wider scope to the Order. The vacancies will only be partially filled in the *Gazette* of January 2nd, as some must be kept open for the Queen's birthday.

A Durbar was held by the Commissioner in Sind at Mehar, at which rewards were distributed to officials and zemindars, who distinguished themselves during the autumn floods.

The East Indian Railway traffic earnings for the week ending 3rd December were Rs. 10,03,120-12-0. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 9,92,073-5-0. Increase, Rs. 11,047-7-0. Miles open week ending 3rd December, 1892, 1,615-7-10. Corresponding week last year, 1,582-7-10. Increase, 33. Per mile open for week ending 3rd December, 1892, Rs. 620-13-9. Corresponding week last year, Rs.626-13-2. Decrease, Rs. 5-15-5. Earnings from 1st July, 1892, to 3rd December, 1892, Rs.1,84,50,411-10-0. From 1st July, 1891, to 5th December, 1891, Rs. 1,94,02,125-0-6. Decrease, Rs. 9,51,713-6-6.

We understand that Lord Roberts and the Chief Commissioner of Assam are anxious that the military police in Assam should be increased in order to relieve the regular troops in charge of Kohima and the outposts, but the question of expense blocks the way.

Mr. Walter Morgan, Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side of the High Court, who has obtained two months' leave prior to retirement, left Madras on Saturday for England by the s. s. Golconda. We hear Mr. Morgan's place will be filled by a junior Civilian.

Mr. F. S. Mullaly, of the Police Department, the author of a *brochure* on the Criminal Classes of Southern India, has been appointed to the honorary office of local Assistant to Mr. Risley, who is making detailed investigations into the Ethnology of India.

In their memorial to the Viceroy the Calcutta Marine Insurance Association show that the tax levied in the United Kingdom on marine policies is 3 pence for every £100, or a fraction thereof, on rates of premium over 2 shillings and 6 pence per cent; and one penny only on any amount on rates of premium of 2 shillings and 6 pence per cent, and under that. In India the tax is four annas on every thousand rupees, or fraction thereof, which at the rate of exchange, 1 shilling and 4 pence per rupee, means 6 pence on every £100, or exactly double the English rate, while it is still further increased by an extra duty of 3 pence on every £100 value within 10 days of the receipts of the same in England. The memorialists pray for the same facilities for Indian merchants as exist in England, so that shippers may continue to effect marine policies here instead of taking them out in England, to avoid the higher tax levied in India. They pray for a withdrawal of the present tax, pointing out that its operation has already resulted in insurance on shipments of specie to coastal ports being effected in England. The Government of India are thus losers of this revenue.

A report is current that the contractors to whom the blasting operations on the Nilgiri Railways have been leased, have struck work. Owing to the recent accidents in connection with the blasting operations, Government wishes to hold the contractors answerable for the loss of life as well as for damage to neighbouring property by the blasting operation. The contractors contend that they can only be liable for damages arising from negligence on their part which must be proved, and not for acts over which they have no control. The matter is engaging the attention of Government.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 3rd December was 288, against 270 and 240 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 67. There were 34 deaths from cholera, against 19 and 13 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quiquennium by 3. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against nil in the previous week. There were 4 deaths from tetanus, against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 102 and 47 respectively, against 132 and 18 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 32·2 per mile per annum, against 32·9, the mean of the last five years.

One of the means said to have been used in smuggling the rifles lately discovered, from the Ferozepore arsenal, was that when heaps of rubbish, such as scraps of brass and iron, saw-dust and bits of leather, &c., are sold within the Fort walls by auction, the *Kabarias* who gathered to buy them managed to smuggle the weapons by the help of some of the establishment. Yet the rules are so strict that even His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor could not visit the arsenal before permission to do so was wired from Calcutta.

From the 3rd to the 9th instant, 1 European, 5 East Indians, 10 Native Christians, 312 Hindus, and 40 Mahomedands, died within Municipal limits in Madras making a total of 368 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 348. The deaths are thus classified:—5 from measles, 127 from fevers, 54 from dysentery, 13 from diarrhœa, and 169 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 48·2 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 40·0 per 1,000 per annum.

The Government of India having called upon the Madras Government to submit a report on the working of the railway workshops of the metre-gauge railways in this Presidency, Mr. F. B. Walker, Officiating Consulting Engineer for Railways, has been deputed to inspect the workshops with a view to the required report being drawn up. Mr. Walker leaves for Trichnopoly this evening. From Trichinopoly he will go to Madura, Negapatam, and Tanjore, returning to head-quarters about the 20th instant.

Before Mr. Justice Hill, at Calcutta, Mr. Phillips applied, on behalf of Ramjeebun Serowji and others, shareholders in the Jut-Put Gold Mining Company, for an order that the official liquidator be authorised, under sanction of the Court, to obtain by suit or otherwise against the members of the Jut-Put Gold Mining Syndicate satisfaction of the liabilities which they had incurred to the said Company, or in alternative that Messrs. Rees, Park and Miles, assistants in the firm of McKillican and Co., should be examined by the Court with reference to the property of the company.

From the 1st January next it is proposed to abolish the Revenue Survey Department in Sind. Measurement of land will in future be undertaken by the village establishments, and an officer retained for the preparation of Settlement reports and accurate maintenance of the land record. Mr. Seymour, of the Revenue Survey Department, has gone to the Punjab in order to study the system of village establishments in the work of measurement.

Nizam-ul-Mulk is reported to have defeated Shere Afzul's troops, and to have gained possession of Chitral. It is also rumoured that Shere Afzul has taken to flight.

The dāk comes into Kulu in an erratic manner, generally two days' dāk together, and then a blank day, and this goes on week after week. It is believed that this is not the fault of the Post Office, but of the Pathankote railway. So long as this railway was a mere provincial affair it was humble-minded and punctual, but now that it is an Imperial line it seems to have become proud and uplifted, and to scorn punctuality.

Two hard-headed men are on exhibition in London. Without inconvenience a block of granite can be broken on their skulls by a workman wielding a sledge-hammer.

Osman Digma is still at Amet, stopping the trade on the Suakin-Berber road. The Berber merchants have complained to the Khalifat that he is ruining trade in the district. He sent a strong raiding party to Tokar, which killed several retreating, when the Egyptian troops advanced.

M. Demahy, a Deputy from Reunion, delivered an address before the French Commercial and Geographical Society, complaining that the encroachments of Britain and America would soon render French suzerainty in Madagascar illusory. He hinted that a French expedition would soon be necessary.

The tenure of office of Ministries in the Australian colonies is still insecure. During the 36 years that have elapsed since its constitution was proclaimed, South Australia has had no fewer than 40 Administrations. The late Premier, Mr. Holder, who has been ousted by Sir John Downer, held office for less than four months. In defending himself again Sir John Downer's no-confidence resolution, Mr. Holder declared that this was the seventh he had had to meet during his brief tenure of power. As soon as he had been sworn in, and before the opportunity had been accorded to him of laying his policy before the country, he was threatened with a want of confidence motion. No principle seems to be at stake on an occasion like this, and the debate is merely a display of personal antipathies. Mr. Stock, the Attorney-General to the outgoing Government, attacked a member named Kingston with great vehemence. Mr. Kingston, who was a member of a former Administration, gave what is described in the report as being "a brief and dignified reply," in the course of which he said that the Attorney-General was "received with execration, endured with unmeasured shame, ejected with unmitigated contempt, politically a poltroon, Ministerially a paralytic and an imbecile."

No indemnity or satisfaction of any sort has been received, says a Madrid correspondent, by the British subjects who suffered in the Burgos Railway accident at the end of September, 1891. Railway companies in Spain enjoy perfect immunity, and can in the present case put off indefinitely giving satisfaction, or prolong indefinitely legal proceedings in which companies almost always have their own way. This is simply because the tribunals dare not give decisions against the powerful railways, which take care to place on their boards all the most prominent statesmen of every political party.

In his delightful "Reminiscences" Mr. Santley tells some droll stories about the once well-known playwright, Mr. Edward Fitzball, writes Mr. George Augustus Sala in the *Leeds Mercury*, whom I knew very well, and who, shortly before his death some 30 years ago, published his own autobiography, in which possibly, there may be some stories about Mr. Santley. The eminent baritone alludes pleasantly enough to poor Fitzball's "infirmity of the nasa organ," which led him to say "dot" for not, "robadtic" for romantic, and a "huddred biles" for a hundred miles. But more than this, poor "Ball," as we used to call him, was the victim, in conversation at least, of a constant confusion of ideas. He would meet you, for instance, in the street and say, "I be buch bedder dow; my budder's det. I dod't bead w'at you bead; bud you see I'be so buch bedder begause by budder's det." Nor did he mean it himself, for he was a most kind-hearted and affectionate creature. Curiously enough, when Mr. Santley was a lad of 14 there was at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane under Bunn's management, an English operatic singer of much merit—I forget whether he was a baritone or bass—whose stage name was Borrani, and who, like Fitzball, was troubled with "an infirmity of the nasal-organ"—that is to say his intonation inevitably induced the inference that he was suffering from a severe cold in his head. This is how he was wont to render the well-known song in Vincent Wallace's opera of "Maritana"—

> Ear be gedtle Baritada;
> By the bagic of thy beaudy,
> Ear be swear do fair Gitada,
> This vondt heart beads but for thee.

We all remember the catarrh-stricken lovers in *Punch*. "Swear by the bool. Oh! swear dot by the bool—the igcodstand bool!" Meaning the moon.

Mr. Vincent Crummles's author wrote a play round a pump, but it has been reserved for two American playwrights—Messrs. Charles T. Vincent and William Brady—to write one round a pugilist. It seems that a man named Corbett, better known among his own class as "Pompadour Jim," has just come off victorious in a pugilistic encounter in New Orleans, and his New York admirers wanted to see and applaud him. Hence it was that "Gentleman Jack," a "pugilistic comedy" was written for the Grand Opera House. The plot of the play, says one who saw it, is not worth telling. It is sufficient to say that it leads up to an encounter, in which Corbett defeats his opponent with the utmost ease. The actor who plays the defeated champion—one John Donaldson—is evidently not wanting in prudence, for he was good enough to fall down and be "knocked out" before he was hit. As for the pugilists acting, it does not seem to have made a very deep impression on his audience, who, however, cheered him vociferously after the last scene.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

The following gentlemen were unavoidably prevented from attending H. E. the Governor's Levee on Wednesday, in addition to those already named:—

The Bishop of Bombay
F. H. Hill, Rev., Bishop's Chaplain
H. W. Williams, Mr.
Walter N. Cresswell, Mr.
W. Gray, Brig-Surg. Lieut-Col.
John M. Heyn, Mr.
R. Pescio, Mr.
J. W. Biscoe, Rev.
F. W. Shallis, Mr.
Roland H. Gahagan, Mr.
F. A. Bethume, Mr.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

MADRAS MEDAL HANDICAP.

This handicap competition took place yesterday morning, eighteen players taking part in the contest. Mr. McLaren, playing with great steadiness, came in with a 43, the lowest actual score, and with three points off he became 40 nett, which was the winning score. Two players—Captain Stanley Smith and Mr. Carmichael—were next as to actual scores with 45 each, and having the same handicap, they tied with 42 nett, which was also made by Mr. Oxenham and Mr. Maclean. But Mr. W. Milne, with 46—5 or 41 nett, was one point better, and he accordingly took second place. The following are the detailed scores:—

	Score.	Handicap.	Nett Score.
*Mr G McLaren	43	3	40
Mr W Milne	46	5	41
Capt Stanley Smith	45	3	42
Mr D Carmichael	45	3	42
Mr J Maclean	48	6	42
Mr R G Oxenham	49	7	42
Mr W G Page	46	Scratch.	46
Dr D MacDonald	46	Do.	46
Capt S C Smith	50	3	47
Mr W H Reid	51	4	47
Rev A Y Browne	53	6	47
Mr L J Robertson	50	2	48
Mr M C Turner	52	4	48
Mr C E Nixon	51	2	49
Mr T D Mackenzie	53	2	51
Mr C H S Boggs	58	5	53
Mr Marshall Reid	Retired	Scratch.	...
General Budgen	Do.	6	...

*Winner of Madras Medal.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

Several months ago a Parsee of Bombay, named Ardasir Eduljee Bambote, mysteriously severed himself from his kith and kin, and disappeared nobody could tell whither. His wife, Ruttonbai, was disconsolate at the loss of her husband; and to the loss was added the cruelty of suspense as to whether he was living or dead. Sometime later, the suspense deepened into grief when a rumour reached the family that Ardasir Bambote was proceeding from Bushire to Teheran, but died on the way. His wife did not credit the rumour; and, being a resourceful woman, she hit upon the plan of soliciting information regarding her missing husband by means of an appeal which was published in a Gujerati journal. Her father also interested himself in the matter on behalf of his daughter. He sent a letter of enquiry regarding his missing son-in-law to the British Resident at Bushire; and the latter was good enough to forward the enquiry on to Colonel Wells, the head of the Telegraph Department at Teheran. The result of these enquiries has been highly satisfactory to Ruttonbai, for she has learned that her husband is in the employ of the Teheran Bank; that he is in the enjoyment of good health; and that he has been honored by the Shah of Persia with the bestowal of the title of "Khan" and a gold medal in recognition of services voluntarily rendered by him during a cholera outbreak in the city.

THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

We have been requested to intimate that those who are willing to lend pictures for the Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society will oblige by communicating to that effect with the Honorary Secretary. Owners of pictures which have not previously been lent to the Society are especially invited to contribute.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain A. W. Forbes, S.C., has been permitted to return to duty.

Lieutenant H. M. Thomas, Royal Artillery, Kirkee, has been granted leave to Ceylon.

Captain J. Kenny has resigned his commission in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The Rev. H. A. Crane, M.A., Methodist Episcopal Church, is licensed to solemnise marriages.

Dr. Mackenzie has resigned his appointment as Honorary Surgeon of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry inspects the 2nd Bombay Lancers on the 21st December.

Lieut B. P. S. Rooke, S.C., has been granted an extension of leave, for three months, on medical certificate.

Surgeon-Major G. F. Poynder, Army Medical Staff, has proceeded to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

Lieut-Col. A. M. Hogg, S.C., has been permitted by the Secretary of State to reside out of India on vacating his regimental command.

Major H. S. FitzGerald, D.A.A.G., Sind District, has been appointed a member of the Karachi Port Trust, vice Colonel J. T. Watling.

Surgeon-Captain D. H. McDonnell Graves, Indian Medical Service, has been appointed to do duty in the Belgaum and Bangalore Districts.

Lieutenant W. R. Molesworth, Royal Artillery, has been transferred from Quetta to Kohat, for service with the Peshwar Mountain Pattery.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieut-Col. D.E. Hughes, M.D., has been promoted Surgeon-Colonel and Surgeon Lieut-Col. J. F. Keith, M.D., to be Brigade-Surgeon Lieut-Col.

The Central Rifle Meeting of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association Meeting commenced on the 14th instant at Meerut, and will finish on the 22nd December.

Lieutenant E. M. Swayne, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, has been appointed acting Paymaster, *vice* Lieutenant W. P. Brathwaite, appointed Adjutant of the Battalion.

The services of Lieutenant E. G. Jones, Probationer to the Indian Staff Corps, have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, and he has been attached to the 16th Madras Infantry until further orders.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel D. F. Bateman has been appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Rangoon District, and Surgeon-Colonel S. B. Hunt to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, of the Secunderabad District.

The Government of India have sanctioned the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief that Batta drawing regiments may be permitted to use Government Transport, when it is available, and when they wish to do so, instead of drawing marching batta. The Government of India consider that a greater saving will be effected if transport carts drawn by mules are used.

PETIT FAMILY'S FURTHER BENEFACTIONS.

There was great rejoicing yesterday in the family of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., at the Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, on the occasion of the ceremony of investiture of the sacred thread of three of his grand children. Dustoor Jamasji, officiated as the head priest at the ceremony. In order to mark this auspicious event, Sir Dinshaw set aside Rs. 25,000; his eldest son, Mr. Framji, Rs. 10,000; and his second son, Mr. Bomanji, Rs. 6,000; and Bai Dinbai, widow of Mr. Nusserwanji M. Petit, Rs. 7,000, making a total of Rs. 48,000, for charitable purposes. Of this sum, Rs. 15,000 are to be devoted to the formation of a drawing class in the Sir Jamsetji Parsee Benevolent Institution, Rs. 15,000 to be added to the Lady Sakerbai Fund for teaching the art of cooking to the girls of Parsee Schools; Rs. 5,000 to the Jamsetji Petit Parsi Orphanage; Rs. 5,000 to the fund for the maintenance of poor Zoroastrians; and the balance of Rs. 8,000 to various other charities. In the evening about 700 Parsi gentlemen and ladies were entertained at dinner, and the festivities wound up with a nautch party and other amusements.

The forthcoming meeting of the Indian National Congress at Allahabad, writes the *Pioneer*, promises to be duller than the dullest of its predecessors, which is superlative language; but if Mr. William Digby is present, there ought to be at least one enlivening feature.

The American cotton crop is believed to be seriously deficient. The yield is poor and the area also is two and-a-half millions of acres below last year.

SUBORDINATE JUDGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—During the current year the Bombay Government had a very painful duty to supersede some of the Municipalities in the Deccan under the powers vested in them by Section 43 of "the Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1884." Last year, too, they had an equally painful duty in suspending the Dandhuka Municipality, because the Corporation was found to be incompetent to levy the house-tax, a burning question of the day. When there are such suspensions very interesting and nice points of jurisdiction of the Courts of Subordinate Judges in the Mofussil arise. I shall feel, therefore, highly obliged if you will be kind enough to devote a little space to the following views:—

On ordinary occasions, *i.e.* when there is no suspension, jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge is extended to a Municipal Corporation, constituted under Bombay Act, No. VI. of 1873, or any other enactment for the time being in force. (Vide Section 3 of Act No. XV., of 1880.) Before Act No. XV. of 1880 was enacted the old law was that no Subordinate Judge, or Court of Small Causes, shall receive or register a suit in which Government or any officer of Government in his official capacity is a party, but in every such case such Judge or Court shall refer the plaintiff to the District Judge in whose court alone (subject to the provisions of Section 19 of the Bombay Mofussil Courts Act No. XIV, of 1869) such suit shall be instituted. (See Section 32 of Act No. XIV. of 1869.)

In the Mofussil Municipality the President or Vice-President is generally a Government officer, such as an Assistant Collector or a Mamlatdar. So, when any suit had to be brought against the Municipality, *i.e.*, against the President or Vice-President, as the case may be, the plaintiff had to bring it in the District Court on account of the provisions of Section 32 of the Bombay Mofussil Court Act of 1869. Thus an aggrieved party in a taluka had to seek his relief not in the Court in his taluka, but had to go some miles off in the district. In order to facilitate the seeking of the relief against any taluka Municipality, Section 3 of Act No. XV. of 1880 was enacted and consequently every Subordinate Judge was empowered to receive or register suits of the above nature. But this Court has the jurisdiction only when a Municipality is a party, but not otherwise. Section 3 of Act No. XV of 1880 contemplates the existence of a Municipality.

But what if the Municipality is superseded under Section 43 of "The Bombay District Municipal Act Amendment Act, 1884?" Before we should hazard any opinion on this point in most we should know the consequences which flow from the supersession of a Municipality. They are summarizod in the three clauses of Section 43 of the said Act. They are:—

(*a*)—All Commissioners of the Municipality shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such Commissioners.

(*b*)—All powers and duties of the Municipality may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons, as the Governor-in-Council, from time to time, appoints in that behalf.

(*c*)—All property vested in the Municipality shall during the period of supersession, vest in Government."

From the above three clauses it is manifest that there are no Commissioners who were the constituents of the Corporation. That some one is appointed by the Government, on its own behalf, to exercise and perform all powers and duties of the Municipality, *i.e.*, the Commissioners, and that the Government is the *de facto* owner of the municipal property. In short the body is abolished for the time being, and the Government has stepped in their shoes. Hence from the date of the order of supersession, all the acts and omissions are the acts and omissions of the Government and not of the Corporation which has been "displaced" by the superior power. So, any suit against the suspended Municipality is a suit against the Government. And such a suit is cognizable only by a District Judge and no one else. The words of Section 32 of the Bombay Mofussil Courts Act are imperative and not permissive. No Subordinate Court can receive or register it, a fortiori hear it. If such suit is presented to a Subordinate court, it has to adopt the procedure as laid down in Section of the Bombay Moffusil Civil Court Act.

Now, let us imagine a case in which a certain person is aggrieved either by the act or omission of a person who has been placed in charge of the suspended Municipality. He brings a suit in the Court of the Subordinate Judge. A plaint is presented. Jurisdiction is to be determined from the nature of the claim put forward by the plaintiff, and the matter involved in it. Not on what the defendant may assert by way of defence? SirChunderkoomar Mundull *vs.* Bakur Alikhan, 9W. R. 590; Dalgleish *vs.* Jaebux Vahtar 25, W. R. 130. In pursuance of this ruling it seems that after the plaint has been registered, a summons is issued to each defendant. See Section 64 of Act XIV. of 1882. The Court, which is presumed to know law (Qaere, whether it remembers it) admits the plaint and causes its particulars to be registered as required by law. The issue of a summons against the suspended Municipality or against the person in charge of the suspended Municipality is ordered out. Let us assume that the summons is for the settlement of issues and not for final disposal. On a fixed day parties appear and state their respective cases. The first defence *inter alia* is a protest against the court's jurisdiction. The Court frames one issue of jurisdiction and unfortunately fixes a date for its decision, when the Municipality is to be restored, *i.e.*, the order of supersession is to be cancelled.

Now, Sir, what kind of decision should one expect under these circumstances? So far as law as propounded above is concerned, one should lean to hold that the court had no jurisdiction whatever to receive or register the suit at the time when it was presented, *i.e.*, during the period of supersession. But suppose a contrary view is taken, on the ground that the Municipality is not abolished, but its managers are changed. But under this reasoning there lurks a fallacy. The fallacy lies in interpreting the word "supersession," or "suspension" as the case may be. "Supersession" or "suspension" is not "abolition" *for ever*, but *for the time being*. To suspend is "to cause to cease for a time." (See the Student's English Dictionary by John Ogilvie.) When we say that the Government have suspended a certain Municipality we mean thereby that the Government have "caused" the Municipality "to cease for a time," *i. e.*, the Municipality does not at all exist during the period of supersession or suspension. Change of managers is not so much of vital importance as the existence of the Corporation.

The above considerations ought to lead us to the conclusion that a Subordinate Judge has no jurisdiction to receive or register, *a fortiori* to hear any suit against the suspended Municipality.

Now, Sir, if we were to admit that a Subordinate Court has no jurisdiction over an officer in charge of the suspended Municipality at the time when the plaint is presented, but gets jurisdiction at the time when the case is fixed for the decision of the issue of jurisdiction. A still more important question arises, and that is, which is the day on which the plaint is said to have been accepted and registered? This is not indeed a very difficult problem like the one we discussed above? A plaint must be presented to the proper person and in the proper manner to save limitation (See. Ashby *vs.* Chunder Mohini, I.L.R., 16 Cal. 250.) The proper person may either be the court or any officer as it appoints in this behalf. In our imaginary case our imaginary court had no jurisdiction to receive or register the suit against the suspended Municipality. If it does so, the whole proceeding is vitiated *ab initio*. See Nunhoo Singh *vs.* Tofan Singh, 14, W.R., 228 where it was held that "the suit having been beyond the Munsiff's jurisdiction, his judgment was not legal, and his decree, in the eye of the laws, no decree at all and of no legal effect.") The above plaint if presented to a Subordinate Court having no jurisdiction to receive it, is to be viewed as not having been at all presented. It should be taken as being presented and registered on the day when it got jurisdiction over the Municipality. It should be then accepted if it is within the provisions of the Statute of Limitation. In short, the whole proceedings are to commence *de novo*.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 13. LUCIFER.

The Egyptian budget of 1893 shows a surplus of £472,000, of which only ten thousand are at the disposal of the Government. Sir E. Palmer proposes to further reduce the land tax by £123,000, which will make the aggregate diminution of taxation since 1890, £907,000 per annum. Much more would be accomplished if France would withdraw her refusal to allow the debt conversion savings to be applied to the reduction of taxation.

The petition against Mr. Frank James, the Conservative candidate at Walsall, has succeeded, not on the alleged grounds of gross bribery, and treating, and general corruption, but because the member's son, who acted as election agent ignorantly defrayed the cost of some hat cards which his supporters wore, thereby technically infringing the Corrupt Practices Act. Mr. James's re-election is regarded as certain. The petition against the return of Mr. Clayton, the Conservative member for Hexham, has created amusement. Treating and bribery are alleged against the Conservative Association and the Primrose League is really arraigned, being accused of promoting Mr. Clayton's candidature by means of lavish expenditure on teas, suppers, balls and entertainments, with plentiful supplies of liquor at remarkable cheap prices.

THE CASE FOR BIMETALLISM.

II.—IS BIMETALLISM DESIRABLE?

In a previous article the possibility of bimetallism was considered at length. It was there argued that, by means of an international agreement, it would be possible to maintain a stable ratio between gold and silver. This is the first point in the case of the bimetallists. It is a point, too, that the more able opponents of bimetallism readily admit. The late Professor Stanley Jevons, for example, whose authority as an economist even the dogmatists of the "Daily News" will hardly dispute, admits fully (vide "Jevons on Money") that a bimetallic ratio can be maintained by international agreement, and that the establishment of bimetallism would steady prices. But, for a reason to be presently dealt with, he thinks it undesirable that bimetallism should be established. This is the question which we have now to consider. Bimetallism is desirable, its advocates assert, for three reasons, which are only by accident connected:—1, It would steady prices; 2, It would simplify the mechanism of commerce between gold countries like England and silver countries like China; 3, It would relieve India of a serious political difficulty.

THE STEADYING EFFECT ON PRICE.

We will take these points in order. Bimetallism would steady prices, as its able opponent, Professor Jevons, admitted, because gold and silver combined make a more stable standard of value than either metal separately. This may sound paraduxical; a moment's consideration will show the truth of the statement. When one substance—say gold—is the sole standard of value, any alteration in the supply or demand of that substance will act immediately upon prices. The phenomenon is now happening under our eyes. The diminished supply of gold, coupled with a growing demand, has made the metal dearer, and all prices have proportionately fallen. Even as early as 1883, Mr. Goschen, in an important letter to the "Times," pointed out reasons for believing that gold was appreciating. To-day there is no monometallist so hardy as to deny an appreciation which is evidenced by the almost universal fall of prices. But had gold for the last fifteen years been linked with silver by a bemetallic ratio, the appreciation of the one metal would have been partly counterbalanced by the depreciation of the other. "If two reservoirs of water"—to quote Mr. Jevon's famous illustration—"are each subject to independent variations of supply and demand, the level of the water each will be subject to its own fluctuations only. But if we open a connection between the reservoirs by means of a pipe, the water in both will assume a certain mean level, and the effects of any excessive supply or demand will be distributed over the whole area of both reservoirs."

The argument involved in this simile is, of course, capable of extension. The ideal standard of value would not be only two precious metals linked together, but a composite standard based upon a dozen or more valuable substances in fixed proportions—gold, silver, coal, steel, flour, calico, etc. The independent variations of these substances would in all probability correct one another completely, and we should obtain a permanent unalterable standard of value. Such a standard is unfortunately beyond our reach; it is too ideally perfect ever to be accepted by the rough-and-tumble world of commerce; practical men would only snort at it. Bimetallism is the nearest thing attainable in the same direction.

THE CREATION OF A PAR OF EXCHANGE.

To pass to the second point:—Bimetallism would simplify the mechanism of commerce creating a par of exchange between silver-using and gold-using countries. At present the transactions of traders with India and China are hampered by a double uncertainty. In addition to the ordinary uncertainty of trade—namely, for future price of the article dealt in—the China or India merchant has to face the constant fluctuations of the material in which he pays for his purchases. He may buy tea at a price in rupees which works out to a profit when the tea is sold in England; but when the time for payment comes silver may have risen and his profit be swallowed up in the loss on exchange. Of course merchants guard themselves against this risk as best they can, by the agency of exchange banks and other devices; but a needless complication and a needless element of speculation are introduced into legitimate trade. Bimetallism would entirely remove this excrescence. Under a bimetallic system the rate of exchange between England and India could fluctuate no more than the exchange between England and Canada.

THE BURDEN BORNE BY INDIA.

Thirdly, we come to the serious political problem created by the financial arrangements between England and India. The Indian Government is under contract to pay in gold the annual interest on a heavy debt, most of it borrowed when ten rupees would buy a sovereign. To-day a sovereign cannot be bought for less than sixteen rupees. The Indian Government has also to meet in gold a charge for civil pensions; it has to pay to England some four millions sterling a year on account of the Indian army; it has to bear all the cost of the India Office in Whitehall, including Lord Kimberley's salary; and, finally, to make certain minor payments—always in gold—to such institutions as Kew Gardens. Altogether, nearly a fifth of the total revenue of India has to be sent to England to meet various fixed charges payable in gold. Obviously the burden of these charges upon India grows progressively heavier as the value of the rupee declines relatively to the value of the sovereign. Nor does even this end the story. A large number of the servants of the Government in India are Englishmen who hope some day to return to their own country, or whose families have already returned. These men are still paid in rupees; the rents of their English home and the school-bills of their children have to be paid in pounds. The least imaginative person can realize what hardship this may involve.

INDIAN TRADE AND THE FALL IN SILVER.

"But, says the monometallist in his exuberant optimism, "admitting that the Indian Government and Indian Civil servants suffer by the fall of the rupee, it still does not follow that the Indian people suffer, for the decline in silver has benefited Indian trade. In this statement which has been made so often that it is now almost hackneyed, there is one obvious oversight. The Indian Government has no independent organs of sensation apart from the people it governs. It is the Indian taxpayer who suffers when his Government is embarrassed by the fall of the rupee. This, however, is by the way; for were it true that the fall of the rupee brought prosperity to India the people might possibly bear a higher amount of taxation and still not be losers. On what ground then is the statement made that the decline in silver has benefited Indian trade? The argument usually employed is somewhat as follows:—"The purchasing power of the rupee in India has been unaffected by the fall of silver; but a sovereign will buy more rupees than formerly: therefore the Indian export trade is encouraged." On the other hand, by the same train of reasoning we arrive at the conclusion that the Indian import trade is discouraged by the fall of silver. It is this latter side of the theory which excites the interest of Lancashire and has converted hard-headed mill-owners and operatives into enthusiastic bimetallists. Unfortunately, however, both for the Lancashire bimetallists and for the monometallic optimists, the whole theory is absolutely unsound. In international trade it is a truism that in the long run imports and exports must pay for one another. It is impossible, therefore, that any one cause should continue year after year encouraging exports and discouraging imports. For if exports were encouraging and imports discouraged, the balance could only be redressed by the payment of specie. In the case of India the specie payable must by the argument just quoted, be gold. But if India were to import gold to pay for all her exports, in a very few years the rest of the world would be denuded of the metal. And as a matter of fact the dealings of India in gold show no appreciable increase since silver began to fall. A still further investigation into the facts of Indian trade ("vide" an excellent Blue Book—Indian Trade and the Fall in Exchange) will show that the fall of silver, which was supposed to have stimulated the export of Indian wheat, was more than counterbalanced by the fall in the price of wheat in the English market.

THE RAPID COMMERCIALIZATION OF INDIA.

The true explanation of the rapid increase of the Indian exports is very simple. Between 1873 and the present time over 12,000 miles of new railway have been opened for traffic, bringing immense areas of wheat-land within easy reach of the sea. At the same time the facilities for handing the wheat at the ports have been considerably improved and the sea freights to England heavily reduced. On the other hand, the imports into India have grown (and the statistics show that they have grown even more rapidly than the exports), because the railways have brought European goods to the doors of people previously unware of their existence. As to the Lancashire grievance that is due not to the cheapness of silver but to the cheapness of Indian labour. One English operative, it is true, can do twice the work of an Indian; but he wants six times the wages, and no juggling with the currency will obviate the natural result of these facts. The truth is that while in civilization and literature India is venerable with age in commerce and mechanical industry she is newly born. The strides that India has made in industrial development during the past twenty years are only to be paralleled by those of the new countries of the West. There is little wonder, then, that Indian trade should have grown so rapidly; and there is every reason to expect that it will continue to grow, however gold and silver may vary in relation to one another. All we can say is that the constant fluctuations in the relative values of the two metals are a distinct though evidently not a fatal hindrance to Indian trade.

SILVER COINS.

One point still remains to be discussed. So far we have been speaking of money only as a standard of value—a means for comparing the values of different commodities. But money must also be a medium of exchange to pass from hand to hand. It is here that Professor Jevons' objection to bimetallism comes in. Professor Jevons was afraid that England might be swamped with a cumbrous silver coinage; and on this account alone he rejected bimetallism—preferring to hope that Austria, Russia, India, and China would continue to absorb the surplus silver of the world and leave us the gold. The futility of that hope is apparent now, as it could not have been when this distinguished economist wrote. Austria has already decided to adopt a gold currency; India cannot indefinitely continue under the present arrangement. If bimetallism is not introduced, it is certain that the strain upon gold will become increasingly severe, and that England will have to bear her full share of the burden. As to the danger that bimetallism might flood us, as well as other countries, with silver coin, it is certainly possible. But we need not be alarmed. There will be no necessity to move about with a wheelbarrow loaded with silver when we go out shopping. Cheques and bank-notes will still be available—it is to be hoped—to most of us, and only the bankers will be aware, by an examination of their cellars, whether there is more silver or more gold in the country. But meanwhile the existence of a legal ratio between the metals will have relieved India of part of her heavy burdens, will have imposed some check upon the downward tendency of prices, will have simplified our trade relations with the East, and finally will have rendered possible the establishment of a currency common to all countries of the world.—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE COMING CRICKET MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the reports we have had of the bowling capacity of Lord Hawke's team, I can say, without the fear of contradiction, that the Parsee's sun on the cricket field is about to set. Such a forecast in a game of chance with which cricket has so justly been characterized, would appear somewhat presumptuous; but from personal experience of Parsee cricket at this day, the forecast is no more a forecast but a downright probability. Elated with the successes of the past, the foremost representatives of the Parsees have discarded practising to an extent which showed itself fully and most disappointingly last Sunday on the maidan, when Pavri's Eleven contested with Spencer's. Madon, a very fast bowler, and who, by the bye, is likely to have a place in the team, despatched eight men of Spencer's for only twenty runs, and many of our hopeful bats had given their wickets half-a-dozen times before they had received as many overs from him; but this was while practising after the regular game was finished, and may be fairly overlooked. This is chiefly owing to over-confidence in their own skill which, to say the least, is not of a high order so far as batting is concerned. Lord Hawke has already given us notice of Hezeltine's enormous speed in bowling, and it is a pity if the Parsees do not take a timely hint. It goes without saying that they are not quite at home with exceptionally fast bowling, and thanks to Lord Hawke he has not brought two more Hezeltines to give a crushing defeat. But let us wait for the event; it is still a toss up. By the way, I may be here allowed to mention that they have got up a match among themselves to be played next Sunday, Sixteen *vs.* Eleven representatives. It may turn out that the match may result in some new blood being put in. Mody has been practising his beautiful "throws," and if none of our fair bowling succeed against your Jacksons and Hawkes, he will directly commence his attack in right earnest, and yet, unfortunately, at the mercy of the umpires.—Yours, &c.

E. J. T.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY.

THE president and members of the managing committee of the Catholic Library and Reading Room presented an address to his Grace the Most Reverend Dr. Dalhoff, S. J., yesterday evening, in the hall of the Institution, at Cavel Street. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen to witness the presentation of the address. The hall was prettily decorated and effectively illuminated. A Portuguese string band was also in attendance and played a selection of music.

At the outset Rev De Monte, vice-president, said that on account of the unavoidable absence of the president, the pleasing duty of welcoming his Grace devolved on him. They had been anxious for a long time past to express their feelings of joy at the elevation of his Grace to the dignity of the Archbishop of Bombay, and he was happy to see that they had got the opportunity of expressing the sentiment they felt that evening. He then called upon the secretary to read the address.

Mr. David Thompson, Secretary to the Library, then read the following address:—My Lord Archbishop,—we, the undersigned members of the managing committee of the Catholic Library and Reading Room, welcome you on this your first visit to these rooms after your elevation to the dignity of Archbishop of Bombay. Various have been the congratulations and greetings that have been offered to your Grace, since your consecration in January last. Though the year has far advanced, yet, we are proud that we are the first amongst the Institutions established for the diffusion of Catholic Literature to re-echo the sincere and filial joy, that throbbed the heart of the Archdiocese on learning that it had pleased His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. to nominate you to the Episcopal See of this Archdiocese. It would be superfluous for us to furnish your Grace with a detailed statement of our work since the foundation of this Library on the 1st of March, 1863, as no one could be better acquainted than your Grace, with the origin and history of this Institution founded by the Most Reverend Dr. Meurin. Who is in a better position to judge of the literary and scientific requirements of the Catholics of this City than your Grace, who has been Rector and Superior of the largest Educational Institutions in Bombay? and lastly who, we ask, could know better the necessity and utility of this Reading Room and Library than your Grace, who has lived and worked for so many years amidst us and for us as Vicar, Director, and Pastor. In giving you a hearty welcome we would ask, but one favour. After Archbishop Meurin's departure from Bombay we had the honour of having His Grace the late Most Reverend Dr. Porte, S.J., as our Second Patron: barely, however, two years had elapsed when we had to bemoan his untimely death and share in the deep grief that overshadowed the Archdiocese. Now as his mantle has fallen on your Grace, we would consider it a great privilege if you would kindly accept the patronage of this Institution. And in asking you to accede to our wishes, we beg to assure you of our respect for and attachment to your person. At all times you will find us ready to co-operate with your Grace, in furthering the objects for which this Institution has been founded. In conclusion, we once more beg to congratulate your Grace, on the special honour confered on you by our reigning Pontiff, His Holiness Leo XIII. in raising you to the Episcopal Dignity: and we crave your Grace's blessing on this, the Catholic Library and Reading Room, on ourselves and our families and on our efforts to extend the usefulness of this Institution over the whole Island of Bombay.

His Grace, in replying to the address, said that he felt great pleasure to be present there that evening amidst the members of the Library and their friends. He did not expect to find such a large gathering, and he was extremely pleased to see so many well-wishers to welcome him. He appreciated those kind words of welcome contained in the address, which he did not consider a formality, but he was convinced that the words which had been used had come from the heart, and what came from the heart always went to the heart, and so he was very much pleased with the address presented to him. The Library was doing its work in a satisfactory manner, and it was situated in a good locality. There were 1,002 books. The number of subscribers was also good, and it was very desirous that the number of subscribers as well as the books should be greatly enhanced. The library had been in existence for thirty years, and the time when the foundation of the Institution was laid was not so good and the circumstances as favourable as now, and the managing committee deserved great credit for bringing the Institution to the present excellent condition. His Grace thought that to enhance the scope of usefulness of the Institution, every gentleman should contribute according to his means St. Augustine had once said "tell me what book you read, and I would tell you, who you are," and in the same way his Grace would tell them who they were if he knew what books they read. They had asked his Grace to give his patronship to the Library, which he most willingly did, and hoped to see the Library in a more efficient condition: his Grace promised to take the liveliest interest in the welfare of the Institution. They had also asked his Grace to give blessings to the Library, and he gave blessings to the Institution, its promotrs, and its members, and hoped to see the fruit of the blessing. (Applause.)

Rev De. Monte, in proposing a vote of thanks to his Grace, said that they were highly honoured by his Grace accepting the patronship of the Library. They were very much thankful to his Grace for the trouble he had taken to be present that evening notwithstanding his other pressing duties. Dr. Leo Meurin and Dr. Porter, the predecessors of his Grace, had also given their patronship to the Institution, and his Grace had, by accepting the office of patron, identified himself with the traditions of the time of Leo XIII. If the people were enlightened by means of good books, they would be able to counteract the influence of works of Gladwin and other like writers. They must, therefore, take up the suggestion thrown out by his Grace and provide the library with good books.

Miss May Thompson, a young girl, presented a superb bouquet to his Grace, and three cheers for his Grace terminated the proceedings.

THE SCANDINAVIAN IN THE UNITED STATES.

PROF. H. H. BOYESEN in the *North American Review* says:—As soon as the settlement feels itself strong enough it will send for a Norwegian Lutheran clergyman and a schoolmaster, and their presence will be a further inducement for immigrants of the same race to settle in the region. The damp, unwholesome dugouts are replaced by neat log cabins; a rude church which also serves for a school-house, is erected; and, without any hostile intent, every effort is made to isolate the new community from the influences of the surrounding National life. All the old customs are, as far as possible, preserved; the old Norse speech (which, however, is always corrupted by the introduction of a kind of hybrid-English terms for things that were formerly unfamiliar) is the language of church and school, and daily intercourse; and the parson, knowing that his influence will endure only so long as he can exclude American ideas, loses no opportunity to warn his flock of the dangers, both temporal and eternal, which threaten him who goes in search of strange gods. When, now and then, a youth breaks away, which indeed is constantly happening, lured by the prizes of ambition in the great cities, he is spoken of as one who has imperilled his soul's salvation for the glittering treasure of this world. I have known Norwegian clergymen who have spent twenty or thirty years in the United States, and at the end of that time scarcely acquired any more knowledge of American life than they would have had if they had stayed quietly at home. Superficial half-truths and shallow generalisation, based upon prejudice and undigested facts, they had indeed collected in abundance; but the point of view remained stubbornly hostile and alien.

What I have here said refers, of course, only to country communities. In the great cities Scandinavians, though they have their own musical, athletic, and social organisations, are brought into such intimate contact with American life, that, as a rule, they become rapidly Americanised. In Chicago, where they number in the neighbourhood of 150,000 to 175,000; in Minneapolis, where their number is somewhat less; in St. Paul, where in 1884 they claimed 30,000 to 40,000, they naturally play a considerable *rôle* in politics, and would play a far greater one if they were not so addicted to jealousies and internal dissensions. The Norwegians are jealous of the Swedes; the Swedes of the Norwegians; and the Danes of both. If a Swede runs for office, he can rarely count on Norwegian support, unless, perhaps, a special bargain has been struck, pledging Swedish support to a Norwegian candidate on the same ticket. But the difficulties of such a "deal" are almost insurmountable. There is continual complaint in the Scandinavian papers of the West that the nationalities which they represent are not recognised in the distribution of offices; and it is alleged that in cities and counties, where the Scandinavians twice outnumber the Irish, the latter have a larger representation in municipal and county offices. The reason of this is not a lack of aptitude for public affairs on the part of Norwegians and Swedes; for, on the contrary they take as naturally to politics as goslings do to water. But it is rather because they have not learned to suspend personal spites and resentments for the sake of a larger end to be gained. They have not learned party discipline nor the faculty to assert themselves as a unit. From the American point of view, this is perhaps not a matter of regret, but rather of congratulation. For we have already a pestiferous abundance of lien nationalities which have the insolence to claim recognition, not as bodies of American citizens, but as Irish, Germans, Bohemians and Poles; as if in that capacity they had any right to participation in the government of the American Republic.

AN EXPLANATION OF EARTHQUAKES.

SIR ROBERT BALL contributes to the forthcoming number of the *King's Own* an account of the great earthquake which occurred in Japan on October 28, 1891, in which he gives an explanation of earthquakes. The great disturbance, he says, took place at the centre of Japan, in the prefectures of Aichi and Gifu. Over a region of about 4,200 square miles the destruction of buildings and engineering works was tremendous. But the influence of the earthquake had a much wider range. Brick buildings were effected over an area six times as great as that we have named, and the shocks were experienced with greater or less intensity throughout a district far greater still. Japan is a country in which earthquakes are of great frequency, and many disturbances have been recorded in the district now under consideration in previous years. For example, in 1888, about nineteen shocks were experienced near the centre of the region which suffered most severely in October, 1891. It has also been recorded that violent earthquakes have happened in the northern part of Gifu in the earlier portion of the present century. On three occasions, buildings were wrecked, lives have been sacrificed, and great floods have caused wide-spread destruction." It was in a mountain range that the disturbance seems to have originated. Deep down in the earth some great convulsion occurred. As to the precise nature of the convulsion we are not informed, but it is nevertheless possible to give a general notion of the cause from which such phenomena take their origin.

A coal miner well knows that the deeper the pit the warmer he finds it. Even in the severest winter, at the bottom of a coal pit, frost would be unknown. Our deepest mines, however, only amount to a very insignificant opening in the earth, when its due proportions are considered. We have never pierced the interior of our globe to an extent comparable with that of the depth of the rind of an orange, on a globe the same size as an orange. Consequently, any observations that can be made even in the deepest mine are only available to a very limited extent for affording us a notion of what the interior of the earth may be like. But where observation fails, our reason steps in and adds greatly to our information. The fact that the temperature gradually increases the deeper we go, shows us that this increase must still continue even at depths far beyond those to which we can attain. Suppose, for instance, a red-hot cannon ball is left to cool, the heat is radiated away from the outside, and the internal heat, travelling outwards from the interior, has to arrive at the outside before it, too, can be dispersed by radiation. If the cannon ball were a very large one, it would be found that the exterior grew cold while there was still a great deal of warmth at the centre—in fact, if the dimensions of the ball were sufficiently large it might still be red-hot in the middle, while at the outside it was cold enough to place your hand upon. Just so is it with the earth; it is a vast cooling body—the heat from the interior is gradually leaking out to the surface from whence it will be dispersed by radiation. The deeper that we penetrated into its interior the hotter it would be found, and from the observed law of increase in the depths which are accessible to us, it becomes possible to calculate, within certain limits, what the heat must be in regions lower still.

It is thus quite easy to ascertain that at a depth of some twenty or thirty miles below our feet the temperature of the earth must have risen to a point approaching that of incandescent iron, and yet the depth we have named is only about a two-hundredth part of the whole radius of the earth. It, therefore, follows that the entire interior of our globe is composed of matter heated to such an extent that its behaviour must be quite different from that of the solid rocks that we know on its surface. From these considerations it will not be difficult to show that earthquakes must occasionally happen. If the earth is the great heated globe that we know it is then, according to the laws of heat, it must be continually cooling. It is true that the process of cooling is so extremely slow that in centuries, or even thousands of years, there is no change in the thermal condition of the globe which is appreciable to our observation, but still the cooling goes on from age to age. Another law of heat assures us that, in general, a body that is cooling must be contracting—a red-hot poker becomes somewhat shorter as it parts with its heat and grows cold. An iron ball which when cold will just pass through a ring, will be too large to pass through the ring when the ball is glowing with a red heat. The earth cannot form an exception to this general law. It is cooling, and therefore it must be contracting. It is true that the change is a very slow one. It would be impossible by any measurement to show that the earth is any smaller now than it was last year, or than it was a hundred years ago, but nevertheless, the shrinking still goes on. And now we are getting very near to the true explanation of earthquakes. The exterior of the earth is not only cold, but it has become hard and solid. It is a crust or shell which encloses the interior, which has not yet lost its heat, and which is still very far from hard. As this inner part loses heat it tends to get smaller than the outer crust. It is, however, impossible for a void to be created. The crust must, therefore, perforce accommodate itself to the shrinking interior. This may, perhaps, take place in some degree gradually, but it is easy to see that the process must not unfrequently be accompanied by violence. A sudden settlement will occur at some spot which at the moment is least able to resist, a disturbance of the solid crust is the necessary consequence, and that is what we call an earthquake.

FASCINATION.

WHAT is it? asks the *Queen*; Whence does it spring? In what unexplored region of the mind or body are its roots to be found? We understand it as a living fact, but of its why, its wherefore, and whether it be an affinity purely spiritual or partly physical, we know absolutely nothing. Yet it exists; and most of us have succumbed to its power. Few, indeed, are so poor in imagination, so arid in sympathies, as not to have become fascinated by someone or something at one time of life And naturally youth is the time most fertile in these extraordinary outbursts of self-surrender, when that one special person is the centre of the universe for the fascinated soul, the absolute point of perfection, and the flawless being who can do no wrong. Little children, who are in the mental condition of savages, find this strange property of fascination in things more than in persons. To them matter has attributes which are lost when reason takes the place of imagination. A child falls in love with a bit of dead material, and will not be parted from it. It does not signify what the thing is. It may be a doll or a fur rabbit, a ball or a bit of blanket. All who have to do with children know that this queer attraction exists in lifeless, formless things as well as in those to which it would be more easy to give that occult grace. One sturdy little fellow, who once caught a small silver fish, would not let the slippery creature out of his chubby hand till sleep relaxed his grasp. And then, in the morning, when he found that his scaly Charm had gone, heaven and earth came together and he broke his little heart in howls. What did that dead, slimy, strong-smelling Charm represent to him? Something quite out of the power of reason to determine. It must have filled his callow soul with some strange suggestion of exquisite beauty—some subtle sense of a far-off divinity, for the moment incorporate in those slimy shining scales. As early civilisation goes back for its gods to beasts and birds and fishes, so children find their friends and secret confidants, their loves and mental marvels, in their hairy playmates or their feathered captives. We are never so near to the lower creatures as when we are children. We never understand them so well nor love them so much; for the tie of community and affection between a child and a dog, or a child and a cat, is stronger than any made between an adult master and a four-footed follower, or a becapped old mistress and a furry favourite—one of the "little lion, small, and dainty sweet," for which Arsinoe flung over her old lover and took "far-travelled Nicias" instead.

What is it that attracts us in one face and repels us in another? We might say the plain impress of the spirit within if we were all attracted by the same person, and all repelled by the same. But, as with that homely old adage which sets forth how "one man's meat is another man's poison" so the face—the person—whom we loath another passionately desires, and that which we desire another as passionately loathes. The cause lies deeper than this. It has its beginnings in some secret scource—some strange, undetected science of which we have not got the key. These subtle harmonies and no less subtle discords have their own "Ursprung," and we have to go farther yet into the mysteries of psycho-physiology before we come upon that well concealed original cause. "Magnetic," some call it; which is merely resting the elephant on the back of the tortoise—and the tortoise on what? When we say "magnetic," how much nearer to the absolute cause of this harmony—this discord—are we? We have given a name; but the name wants its definition; and then—that definition must be reduced to its elements. For, after all, what is this "magnetism" which we say we see because we feel? Is it a chemical affinity or a geometrical harmony? And in any case how is it that one person can fascinate many, and so prove an indefinite amount of chemical affinity, or a strangely complex geometrical arrangement of atoms?

This power of fascination plays an important part in the lives of men and women. Too often the effects are disastrous, though at times—as in the leaders of large and righteous movements, or of purer spiritual aspirations—it has been one of the workers of salvation for the world. Yet for one man who is elevated and made heroic by the personal fascination of a woman, say, thousands are degraded and ruined. The George Barnwells of life are more numerous than the Orsons; and the Omphales and Delilhas are more potent to reduce the strength of heroes than are the women of heroic mould to strengthen and ennoble cowards. This fascination to which we all, more or less, at some time or another yield ourselves, has its terrible side as well as its lovely. The "demon lover" of the old poem was but an ower true type of the fatal power which can be used by a strong mind over a weak, to the soul's perdition and the body's ruin of the one who yields. For, indeed, what is love but fascination in its highest sense and to the supremest degree? If it were not so, how should such and such be loved with all the fervour of a life? We see honourable men fascinated into degredation by an utterly unworthy woman—a woman without heart, pitty, sentiment, or morality; a woman who knows no more of love than she does of virtue. Yet she has power to attract, keep, and ruin strong men and noble lives. We see, on the other hand, women of character and position who lose themselves, body and soul, for some worthless vulgarian who has nothing, apparently, to recommend him. Hateful to one, he is fascinating to another; and the mystery why remains unsolved and insoluble. A wife clings to a drunken, dissipated husband, not from a sense of duty, which is heroic, but from abject love—the dog-like love of one hopelessly subdued and fascinated to the point which lies beyond self-respect. A husband adores a woman who has not a charm, physical or moral, that an outsider can discover; and so on through the scale of human emotions. We have this power as a clue to many strange stories in history, which, however, does not advance us much. But the only practical part which touches our daily life is the care we ought to take as to the character and nature of those to whom we open our own house door;—for where there are young people there will ever be the "field" whereon the fascinator can work; to the harvest of good grain or tares, as may be determined by his own nature.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Post Office, Bombay:—

Alexander, H A
Allen, D
Aston, H F
Airy, W
Bulkeley, Mrs
Brooke, H
Bowen, R
Bun, D, Col
Barboza, A
Bradley, W A
Bahlk, C, Revd
Bahiram Jung
Brownstein, R, Mrs
Brennan Mrs
Behan Laura, Mrs
Conolly, C A
Cholmondeley, F G, Revd
Crawford, H E
Clark, F E, Revd
Charles, M C
Crowe, G R
Cooper, N P
Clifford, N F
Cactana, L
Divare, Miss
DeCroix, J
Damoy, C
Dundas, C L, C S
Dames, M L, C S
Elphinstone, GDH, Sir
Eddis, A S, Mrs
Etherington, B, Sergeant
Esmael Khan, H S
Fairbanks, A
Fawns, Miss
Fieldhouse, A, Mrs
Fabian, G
Faulkner, W A
Folkers, G A
Gracious, A
Grand, Mrs
Ghertner, L
Graff, I
Goldenberg, I
Guiness, R S
Graves, J H
Hosking, E
Hancock, A
Heaton, J H, M P
Hune, F, Mrs
Hirschberg R, Prof
Haiman, A
Honoraj Ramji
Harr, G C
Hein, E Madam
Innes, J R
Ingles, T
Jeffries, W F
J Poonoosawmy
Kennedy, S, Dr
Kenohan, C J
Kinlock, C W
KaropoliAnanthan
Kelly, E H, Dr
Kulsoombee Ayah
Koch, G
Kokin, H
Lorensen, F
Lowth, C V
Lang, R S M, Col
Lasceles, J H
Leonardi, F
Lugard, C J, Col
Lorenzo, M
Louder, J E
Lyon, S
Lahiff, H B, Corpl
Langworthy, Lt G
Mahomed Bakash
McDermott, A
Morris, T W
McDonald, W J
Mayo, S
Marienburk, J
Manning, J A
Moritz, L
Murray, E E
Marse, T S B
Mangesha Row P
Maynard, W M
Miles, Drumer
Meredith, F
Moriarty, Miss
Nazareth, L J
O'Connor, L
Peterson, C H P
Pickett, G A
Pereira, Miss
Pearson, A, Mrs
Pareto, L C
Prosperi, L
Powell, Mary, Mrs
Powis, Mrs
Ruhimin, R, Mrs
Rossell, C H
Revithod, J
Ray, H
Ried, W H
Rule, A
Roundell, C
Rolland, A R
Romanoff, A
Robertson, Miss
Raymond, R
Ross, D G A
Simpson, A, Mrs
Schroder, O
Shiva Gopal
Stephenson, T
Smith, O
Stuart, Maj-Genl
Szechenzie, A G
Sinclair, N J
Spencer, G
Southgate, P
Sam-amuddin
Stoddard, W A
Sharplin, A C
Stevens, W T
Shamanando Swami
Sullwan, Geo
Fabak, A, Miss
Twiedie, J
Thomas, C
Temel, D Miss
Townsend, E S
Truemayne, S
Whamond, O
Welch, E C
Walimohamed
Wood, E S, Mrs
Woodhouse, Capt
Wallace, John

PROFESSOR SNYDER, the astronomer of Philadelphia, states that the earth collided on Wednesday with a comet in Andromeda, shattering it. There was a great fall of meteors in Illinois and other States, which are supposed to be remains of the comet. A new comet and two minor planets have been discovered.

A LOVE affair of the nephew of the Czar, the Grand Duke Nicholas Necolaicvitch has had a less successful termination than Prince Ludwig's. He desired to contract a morganatic marriage with the daughter of a merchant named Bourenine, who had divorced her husband. The Czar consented, but withdrew his sanction when the lady at the last moment claimed the title of Grand Duchess.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

CURIOSITIES OF CHARTISM.

A CHARTIST was once told by a gentleman that the army, yeomanry, and police, which were just then being generally inaugurated, would render all the efforts of the Chartists ineffective. To this writes *London Society* the son of violence replied that the forces would be of no use, as the people could "Moscow," by every man setting fire to his own house! This was the doctrine of anarchy with a vengeance, and a development of the Chartist movement which, it may be safely assumed, its sponsors had not taken into consideration. At the National Convention, held in London in May, 1839, a certain Dr. McDowall reminded the audience of what the people of France effected by the pike, and said that the pike was an excellent instrument for obtaining the gun. The blaze of the rocket brigade would be followed by the glare of the rural blaze. The incendiary doctor was right. In a short time the country, towns, and villages were aflame. The rural mind had caught alight; wrongs were to be righted; the poor were to change places with the rich; the pike and the torch were to work wonders. And work wonders they did, though not the wonders the Chartists had looked for.

Some of the most ardent spirits of Chartism were evidently intent upon sanguinary measures. At the great convention of the Chartists, one Lovett, a leading light of the movement, made use of the following warlike remark:—"We are all on the edge of a precipice and are resolved that the tyrants shall not march forward unless they pass over us. Sooner than yield to our oppressors, let England be a desert." England has happily not yet arrived at that forlorn condition, though doubtless England would have been, a desert in the thirties and forties if good loyal citizens like Mr. Lovett could have had their own sweet way. The chief weapon of the Chartists was a lethal one known as a pike. In the earlier days of the movement one of these weapons was seized by the police in the neighbourhood of Queenshead. It was shown at the magistrate's office in Halifax, and attracted considerable attention. Near the point was a hooked blade, similar to those used in the Irish Rebellion for the purpose of cutting the girths of horses; and at the butt end of the staff, a chain, to go round the body of the pikeman, to prevent it being taken from him. With these honest weapons the people of '39 sought to avenge "their wrongs," as they were pleased to call them. What a terribly unreasoning thing an imaginary grievance is, and to what lengths will it not run in the pursuit of what it considers a righteous vengeance! In mob warfare the pike has become historical.

On Whit-Monday 1839, the gay city of Bath was in a state of warlike perturbation, owing to the threat of the Chartists to hold a field-day there. The authorities issued placards which stated that such meeting would be illegal. In addition to this notice, at a quarter to twelve, a regiment of cavalry was drawn up under arms in St. James's Square. Bath had quite a military air, and the lawless ones—of whom about three hundred all decorated with ribbons and bearing flags with strange devices on them, marched down the town—saw that their power was gone in that quarter, so they went to a field at Mitford, on the borders of Wilts, and went through their programme. There were upwards of two thousand riders in the field, and curious to relate a great portion were women, who were most energetic in preaching the doctrines of Chartism. Women, indeed, were not passive onlookers in the game of disorder. They were as bellicose as the men, and did not wait for the men to give them the cue. At Newcastle the Chartists advised their members to withdraw their money from the savings banks—to buy pikes with, no doubt—and also hinted at a refusal to pay rent. The ladies of Newcastle wanted no further incitement. When the owners called upon their tenants for the May-day rent, the answer came in the true Chartist vein, "Wait till Moonda, and then we'll see whether t'hoose is yors or mine." This was not only a refusal to pay rent, but it was a threat to steal houses as well, which was one of the boldest schemes that even a Chartist dame could have premeditated.

No doubt the village blacksmiths of those days, much as it may have been against their inmost wishes, were in league with the warriors against order. Money was useful to them, and the manner of its acquisition may not have vastly troubled them. A son of Vulcan near Heywood had no qualms of conscience. For six months he was employed in making pikes and daggers; and such was the extent of the demand for these deadly instruments that sometimes he was obliged to engage two assistants. The pikes were sold at two shillings and three shillings each. The Lancashire pike, indeed, seems to have been a fearful weapon, more lethal than those forged in the Midlands. The blade was of steel, and had a bayonet-like form at least a foot and-a-quarter in length, which screwed into a handle of wood three or four feet long, for the purpose no doubt of being used in that form as a lance. When the handle was off the weapon served as a dagger, the hands being completely protected by two short cross-bars, both ends of them being intended to be of great service in cases of riot; one being framed like a hatchet, to split people's skulls, and the other jutting out something like a scythe, to cut the reins of the soldiers' horses. With these murderous weapons the Lancashire lads and lassees armed themselves to commit warfare against their fellow-men.

Amid such wicked and unreasoning conduct a piece of good advice from one of their countrymen should have come in good season. Whether it did is uncertain, but the linen draper is none the less to be praised for his good intentions as well as his business tact. Upon a pile of shirts in his window the worthy descendant of John Gilpin affixed the following bill:—"He that hath not a shirt, let him sell his pike and buy one. N.B.—Pikes taken in exchange at their full value." Such advice ought to have been extensively followed, but when a reasonless demon holds sway over the mind no advice except that in unison with violence and the object sought after will be listened to; it is, therefore, to be feared that the sensible exhortation of the Lancashire linen draper fell on barren ears, and was read by people who at that time, if they had a shirt, would have sold it and bought a pike, rather than have sold the pike and bought a shirt. Of such stuff are the followers of all mob kings made, and the Chartists were doubtless no exception to the rule, bad as the rule is.

If the weapons of Chartism were of a dangerous kind the literature and oratory of the order were no less vigorous. The eloquence that speakers impart to any great movement lawful or lawless, in time takes a place in the literature of that country in which the movement occurs, and become historical. Such gems indeed as can be called from the dross are worth preserving as showing the workings of the human creature's mind when in a state of agitation bordering on madness. At a great Chartist meeting held at Manchester on July 13, 1839, shortly after the notorious Birmingham riots, the chairman said:—"He could tell the meeting that Scotland was up. They had received news that evening that there were ten thousand men in arms upon the borders. The men of Newcastle and Carlisle also were up, and the hardy sons of the soil were ready to strike a blow at once." A Mr. Butterworth uttered some very choice beauties of Chartism, of which two examples should certainly be immortalised:—"Let every man provide himself with a lump of tow, dipped in pitch, and half-a-dozen congreve matches, and every man of them would be an engine of himself." "They must tell Lord John Russell that every wound the men of Birmingham had received should be paid back with interest; for every wound, Lord John Russell should shed tears of boiling oil." Leigh Hunt, or some other sharp critic of the Examiner, made a note of this, much doubtless to the chagrin of Mr. Butterworth. "How Lord John Russell," he said. "is to be induced to shed tears of oil it is not easy to conceive. But perhaps this is Mr. Butterworth's notion of blubbering. To the instances of misnomers in Mr. James Smith's song should be added that of this Mr. Butterworth, who, set on the fire, seems so little addicted to the melting mood."

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended December 3, 1892, on 1,674·02 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,14,000	2,94,000	4,000	4,12,000
Or per mile of railway	68	176	2	246
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	22,17,430	45,11,613	3,19,201	71,48,244
Total for 22 weeks.	24,31,430	48,05,613	3,23,201	75,60,244
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671·82 miles open]	1,09,116	3,27,603	5,792	4,42,511
Per mile of Ry do.	65	196	4	265
Total to corresponding date do.	24,80,754	53,79,901	1,17,443	79,78,098

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 30,511
Ditto to date .... „ 4,17,854

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin and Stone in the Bladder. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 15.

Cook, Lieut, Bo 1st Lancers, on leave from Neemuch.
Thomson, Capt, Bo 1st Lancers, on duty, from Rajkote.
Swinton, Lieut, Beng R E on leave, from Lucknow.
Clayton, Lieut, Bo R E, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 15.

Edge, Surg Lt Col, Bo A M S, from leave, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th December.

1. To-morrow (Saturday), both Companies will parade as follows:—1st Parade at 3-15 p.m. sharp at the Municipal Office and proceed by gharry to Pilot Bunder. 2nd Parade at 4-15 p m. sharp at the Municipal Office and proceed by gharry to Pilot Bunder to continue the annual gun target practice. Dress:—Drill Order without arms.

2. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps. Bombr. H. Trimming.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERSLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 16th December.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 5 p.m., at the Cruickshank Road, end of the Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms, and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum at 4 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram tickets.

2. The Range at Coorla is now available daily for Class-firing as well as practice. Recruits are requested to do their Class-firing before Christmas.

3. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Corporal J. G. Smith, A Company from 13th December, 1892 to 13th February, 1893.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members wishing to purchase any of the old-pattern saddles now at Head-Quarters are requested to make early application to Lieut. Moir.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 15.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Sind Vol R C.—Assist Surgn E Mackenzie resigns his appointment as Hon Surg.

The following promotion in the Native Army is made:—No 6 (Bo) Native Mountain Batty.—Havaldar Amir Baz Khan to be Jamadar, vice Shaikh Chand, pensioned.

Bo Vol R C.—Capt J Kenny resigns his Commission.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—7th Bombay Lancers.—Ressaldar Shaikh Azimuddin to be Risaldar and Jamadar Mir Khan to be Ressaider, vice Resaldar Shaikh Abdul Latif, deceased. Jamadar Jan Muhammad to be Ressaldar, vice Ressaldar Sirdar Abdul Samad Khan, resigned.

The following promotion in the Native Army is made:—29th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regt of Bo Infy (2nd Baluch Battn).—Drill Havaldar Mosam Khan to be Jamadar, vice Jamadar Bishan Sing, pensioned.

The following promotion in the Native Army is made:—7th Bo Lancers.—Kote Daffedar-Major Bishan Sing to be Jamadar, vice Jamadar Natha Singh, promoted.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—4th Regt (1st Battn Rifle Regt) Bo Infy.—Jamadar Sayyid Husain to be Subadar and Havaldar Major Sheik Amin to be Jamadar vice Subadar Maroti Chauhan, dismissed the Service.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Pranlal Shivlal was appointed to act as Clerk of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat.

Mr Makandas Harivalabhdas has been appointed to be substantive pro tems. Clerk of the same Court, vice Mr Nanalal Mansukhlal, transferred.

The appointment of Azam Balaji Tukdeo Kulkarni as Village Munsif of Khed in the Poona Dist is hereby cancelled at his own request.

Mr Vinayakrao Balwant Dikshit, residing at Khed, is appointed, to be a Village Munsif under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the town of Khed in the Poona Dist, vice Mr. Balaji Tukdeo, resigned.

Mr Venkatrao bin Jayawantrao Raje Deshmukh, residing at Mahegaon, is appointed, to be a Conciliator under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act for the Kopargaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar Dist Mr vice Jayawantao bin Mansingrao, decease.

Mr. Dadabhoy Sordbsba Munsiff, Supdt and Jailor of the Karachi Dist Jail, has been allowed an extension for one day of the two months' privilege leave granted to him.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Crummy to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut G S Broome, 29th Bo Iny, to be Cantonment Magt of Hyderabad, in addition to his military duties, vice Capt F J Lowry. Lieut Broome is also appointed to be a Magt of the First Class in the Hyderabad Dist, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Cantonment of Hyderabad.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Rudragauda Chenvirgauda Artal, acting Dist Depy Coltor and Mag, Second Class, Bijapur Dist, to be a Visitor of the Dist Jail at Bijapur.

Azam Govinda Rghunath Dabholkar, acting Head Karkun of taluka Mahad in the district of Kolaba, is appointed to be a Magt of the Third Class in that dist and is invested with additional powers.

Mr Tuljaram Brijvalabhdas has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Anklesvar in the Surat Dist vice Mr Jugalas Laxmidas on privilege leave.

Rao Bahadur Rangnath Sadashiv Jayakar, City Magt, Ahmedabad, is appointed, in place of the Col of the dist, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad in preparing and making out the list of persons qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions at Ahmedabad and in hearing objections to the said list and in revising the same in accordance with law.

Rao Saheb Mahadeo Shridhar Kulkarni assumed charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Vagra in the Surat Dist on the 29th ultimo, in the forenoon.

The powers of a Magt of the Second Class conferred on Rao Saheb Ramrao Hanmant Rajgurutsare, under Section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, withdrawn.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to grant to Mr J B Alcock, acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat, privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days.

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Sadashiv Riswadkar relinquished charge of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Yaval in the Khandesh District.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeon-Col.—Brigade-Surg-Lieut-Col D E Hughes, M D.

To be Brigade-Surg-Lieut-Col.—Surg-Lieut-Col J F Keith, M D.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Govt in India:—Major P W A A Milton, Yorkshire Light Infy, to be Station Staff Officer, First Class, B Establishment, vice Major C V B Kuper, who has resigned the appointment.

Depy Comy and Hon Capt J Lewis, Mil W Dept (Barrack Branch), is permitted to retire from the Service.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Capt A W Forbes, Ind S C.

The order permitting Lieut B P S Rooke, Ind S C, to return to duty, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Lieut B P S Rooke, Ind S C, three months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India on vacating his regimental command:—Lieut Col A M Hogg, Ind S C.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Major H S Fitz-Gerald, Depy Asst Adjt-Genl, Sind Dist, to be a Member of the Port of Trustees, Karachi, vice Colonel J T Watling.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872, license to solemnize marriages is hereby granted to the Revd H A Crane, M A, Methodist Episcopal Church.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified that the Hon'ble Mr Justice E M H Fulton assumed the execution of his office as Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A R Bonus, I C S, to be Asst Pol Agent, S vanur.

Azam Mangesh Anant, actg Head Karkun of taluka Yellapur in the district of Kanara, is appointed to be a Magt of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

Rao Saheb Hanmant Wasudeo Mulgund, acting Mamlatdar of taluka Bagalkot in the district of Bijapur, is appointed to be a Mag of the Second Class in that district.

Khan Bahadur Kharsedji Manekji Kharshedji relinquished charge of his appointment as Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay on the 8th inst, in the afternoon.

Mr A H Unwin, Ind C S, relinquished charge of the office of Dist Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara on the 3rd inst, in the afternoon.

Mr R S Tipnis relinquished charge of the office of Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana of the 3rd inst, in the afternoon.

Mr R S Tipnis assumed charge of the office of Dist Judge and Sessions of Kanara on the 7th inst, in the forenoon.

The Govr in Council is pleased to empower Mr L G Deshmukh, Asst Colr and Magte of the first class in the dist of Nasik, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260 of the said Code.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C Greatheed, Depy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Surg-Major W G H Henderson, Civil Surg, Ahmednagar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, vice Mr H Rozare, deceased:—Rao Bahadur Navalrai Shokiram to be second Grade Depy Collr; Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan Gul Khan, C I E., to be third Grade Depy Collr; Khan Bahadur Najmudin Ali Muhammad to be fourth Grade Depy Collr; Khan Bahadur Shekh Sadik Ali valad Sher Ali to be fifth Grade Depy Collr; Mr Thattumal Radhakishen to be Sixth Grade Depy Coltr.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surg-Major A F Ferguson, M B, C M, to act as Civil Surg, Shikarpur, pending further orders.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Honble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Motilal Tribhovandas Fozdar as a Vakil of the High Court.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surg-Capt C J Sarkies, M B, M Ch, to act as Civil Surg, Ahmednagar, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surg-Major W G H Henderson, F R C S I, or pending further orders.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Azam Sakarlal Chandulal, Head Karkun of Dholka in the Ahmedabad Dist, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 1st to 45th ultimo, both days inclusive, pending the arrival of the permanent incumbent.

Central Division.

Mr B C H C Kennedy, I S C, joined his appointment as Asst Colr, Satara.

The change of places between Rao Sahebs Ramchandra Krishma Shahane and Ganesh Sadhashiv Thakre, Mamlatdars of Sasvad and Bagian, is for the present held in abeyance.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE "Manchester Martyrdom" (as Irish Nationalists style the execution of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien for the shooting of Police-sergeant Brett at Manchester, on Nov. 23, 1867), which is being celebrated this year in Ireland with more than the usual circumstance and parade, inspired Mr. Swinburne to write a poem which is worth recalling. It appeared in the "Morning Star" (which at the time was edited by Mr. Justin M'Carthy) while the condemned Fenians lay in Salford Gaol awaiting execution; and was also circulated as a leaflet in thousands throughout England, in aid of the movement for the commutation of the death-sentences, inaugurated by Mr. Frederic Harrison, Dr. Bridges, and Professor Beesly, of the Positivist Society.

The poem is entitled "An Appeal to England," and thus opens:—

Art thou, indeed, among these,
These of the tyrannous crew,
The kingdoms fed upon blood,
O Queen, from of old of the seas;
England, art thou of them too
That drink of the poisonous flood,
That hide under poisonous trees?

England had always been noted as a refuge for men driven into exile by the tyrants of other lands:—

Not for revenge or affright,
Pride or a tyrannous lust,
Cast from thee the crown of thy praise.
Mercy was thine in thy might;
Strong when thou wert, thou wert great;
Now in the wrong doing days,
Cleave thou, thou at least, to the right.
Freeman he is not, but slave,
Who so in fear for the State
Cries for surety of blood,
Help of gibbet and grave;
Neither is any land great
Who in her fear-stricken mood
These things only can save.

By the way, the article on Swinburne announced for the "December Reviews" will appear in the "Fortnightly," which will be a very strong number. Mr. Swinburne's article is entitled "A New Terror," and among the other contributions are "The Sins of Society," by "Oudia," an article on the dynamitards, called "A Plea for Amnesty," by Mr. John Redmond, an instalment of Mr. Graham Wallas's new find in English history, called "The Story of Eleven Days," and an "Australian View of India," by Sir Charles Dike.

An exhibition has often produced a book, but it is seldom that a book has produced an exhibition. The illustrations of Daniel Vierge for Pablo de Segovia, which Mr. Fisher Unwin has just issued in a very luxurious edition, will be exhibited from Dec. 2 to the 10th, with other drawings by Vierge, at Barnard's Inn Hall, 22, High Holborn. Nobody interested in modern black and white work will miss this exhibition.

Mr. T. W. Rolleston, who is to give the annual Taylorian lecture at the Taylorian Institution, Oxford, on Tuesday next, has chosen for his subject 'Lessing and the Origin of Modern German Literature.' While residing at Wiesbaden a few years ago, where he went after graduating at Trinity College, Dublin, Mr. Rolleston translated the poems of Walt Whitman into German. He also wrote the Life of Lessing for Mr. Walter Scott's Great Writers Series, and for the Camelot Series he translated the 'Teaching of Epictetus.' It is interesting to note that one of his predecessors in the office of Taylorian lecturer is his fellow-countryman, Professor Edward Dowden, also a T. C. D. man. At present, Mr. Rolleston is employed in completing arrangements for the opening of the Irish Literary Society, which he is the hon. secretary.

The autobiography of Salvini begins in the Christmas number of the "Century," due on Monday next. This will also contain the first part of the late Wolcott Balestier's posthumous novel, "Benefits Forgot," and a new poem by Rudyard Kipling, called "The Gipsy Trail."

The literature surrounding the name of the poet Heine has just been enriched by the long-promised appearance at Berlin of a volume, entitled "Heinrich Heines Familienleben" (Family Life of Henry Heine), from the pen of his nephew, Baron Ludwig von Embden. The booklet consists of 122 hitherto unpublished letters from the poet to various members of his family, chiefly his mother and his sister Charlotte, and prove him not to have been the "blackguard Heine" he was pronounced to be by Carlyle.

They were careless, offhand, dressing gown and slipper epistles, so to speak, were these letters of the German-Jewish poet, and show him in a very amiable and human light. They flash with biting epigram, though now and then, as when for example writing from Luneberg, he says—"Here there is no culture whatever; I think there must be a culture conductor" (not a lightning one) "on the Rathaus tower." Writing from Paris on Sept. 13, 1841, he thus communicates to his "dearly beloved sister" the news of his marriage:—

> It is only now that I am able to make official announcement to you of my wedding. On Aug. 31 I married Mathilde Creszentia Mirat, with whom I have had a daily quarrel for more than six years. She has nevertheless one of the noblest and purest of hearts, as good as an angel's, and during the many years we have lived together her behaviour has been so blameless as to make her be lauded as a model of propriety by all my friends and acquaintances.

A title like "Only a Guard-room Dog" suggests John Strange Winter, but, as a matter of fact, the title is Mrs. Edith E. Cuthell's. It is the title of a new military story, which Messrs. Methuen are to publish for Mrs. Cuthell in a few days. It is bright and brief, and Mr. William Parkinson has illustrated it. Of the novels which Mrs. Cuthell has already written, "In the Sunny South" is perhaps best known.

Mr. Parker Snow writes us on the controversy concerning Mr. Frost's sword:—

> "I esteem and respect Mr. Holyoake for his struggle and sufferings in the past and his fearless championship of the people. But, without detracting from the general accuracy of his autobiographical statements, it seems to me he has been unintentionally misled as to Frost's sword. I have referred to some files of papers I possess of the dates named, and see, as your reviewer says, no mention of a sword in Frost's hands when attacking the military or when captured. He may, however, have had one; but, if so, such would probably have been named. The military attacked were under the immediate charge of Lieutenant Bazil Gray, who had received his orders from Captain Stack, in command of the detachment of soldiers—the 45th Regiment of Foot—stationed at Newport."

The two volumes, by Mrs. Wilfrid Meynell, that Messrs. Elkin Mathews and John Lane are just about to issue, are (as we have said before), devoted respectively to the muses of prose and of poetry. Mrs Meynell's prose, a good deal of which has appeared from time to time in the columns of the "National Observer," is perhaps better known to the world in general than her verse; for the little book of "Preludes," published when the author was Miss Alice Thompson, has long been out of print. This new book (which includes a good deal of the old) is called simply "Poems. The Rhythm of Life, and other Essays," and contains some very subtle and complex work. Among the most remarkable of these compositions are those entitled "The Point of Honour," "The Sun," "By the Railway Side," and "Composure." Mr. Coventry Patmore contributes an article anent "Mrs. Meynell; Poet and Essayist," to the December number of the "Fortnightly."

An old artist who new Cruikshank well sends the following interesting note on Thackeray's illustrations of "Lord Bateman." Of course, Mrs. Thackeray-Ritchie never stated that her father published his sketches:—

> In a short notice of Mrs. Thackeray-Ritchie's new chapter on her father's artistic life, she hints that Thackeray illustrated the story of "Lord Bateman." Allow me to say he never did. No one illustrated that book for publication but George Cruikshank, who also compiled the story from a disjointed song he heard sung one evening at a tavern in the country when on a holiday, and he then and there got as good a version of it from the song as he could, and he (Cruikshank) completed the story, which was published by, as far as I can remember, Tilt and Bogue, of Fleet-street, in either the year 1843 or 1844. At the time of publication there never was any doubt as to who was the artist and author, as the first edition had a preface stating from whence Cruikshank got the story.

The Duchess of Teck has contributed a paper entitled "Girls as Needleworkers for the Poor," to the December number of the "Girls' Own Paper."

The last volume of Flaubert's correspondence has just been published by Calmann Levy. It contains letters to Emile Zola, George Sand Flaubert's "master," and many other literary celebrities, both past and present. A charming description of Guy de Maupassant when little more than a lad, addressed to his mother, for whom Flaubert always felt a great affection, will be of melancholy interest at the present moment. Flaubert has always been considered by Maupassant as his literary master, and it was in obedience to the former's advice that he destroyed the whole of his early writings. In fact both master and pupil were so minutely conscientious, from a literary point of view, that neither hesitated to write a page thirty times.

The articles on the armies of the world which have been appearing in one of the American magazines are to be published in book-form by Messrs. Osgood and McIlvaine. Each article is by a distinguished officer in the army, and the book is likely, outside its public interest, to have a permanent value with military men.—The Christmas edition, in white parchment, of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's "Barrack Room Ballads" is now ready. It is a dainty volume.—Mr. W. E. Norris's recent novel, "His Grace,"—a bright, cynical story—is going into a second edition.—The next work in the University Extension Series is to be "Chemistry of Life and Health," by Mr C. W. Kimmins, staff lecturer under the Cambridge University Extension Scheme.

NOTICES.

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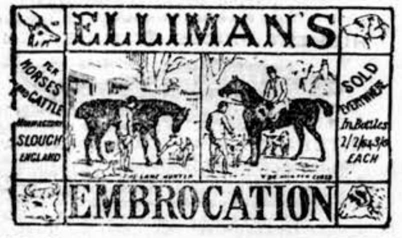

FOR SPRAINS CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham.
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1889.

SIR,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1889.

SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

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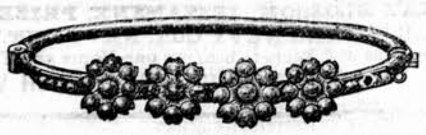

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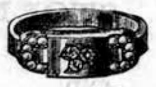

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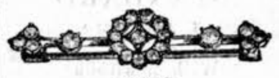

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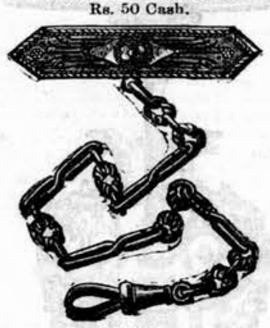

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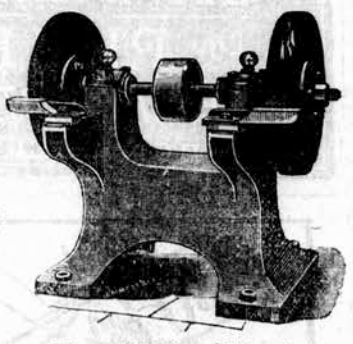

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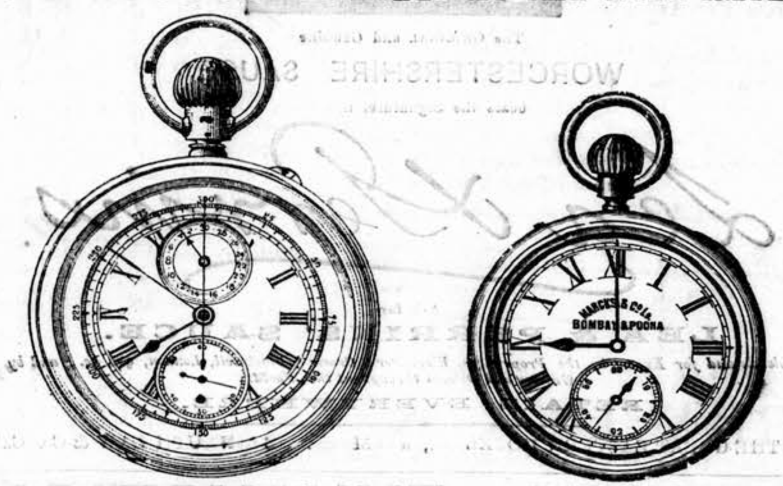

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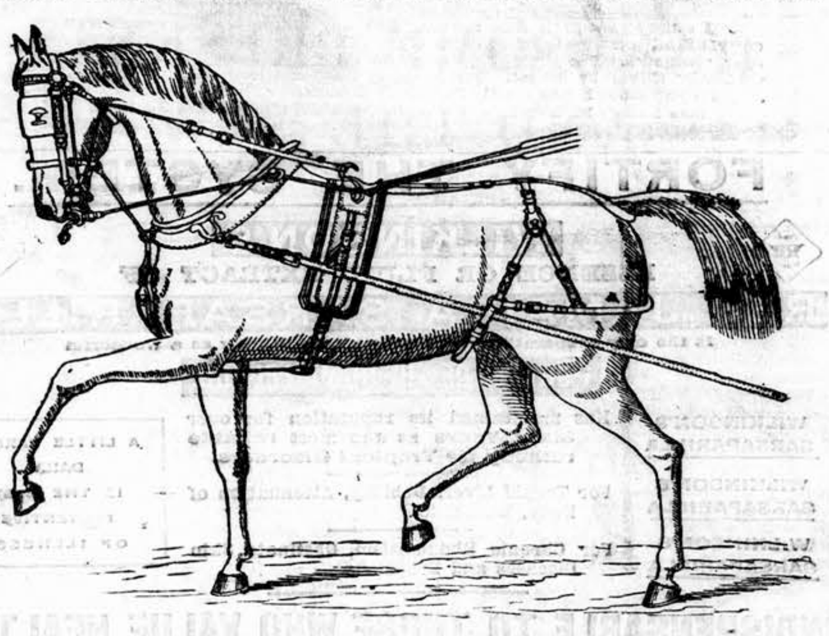

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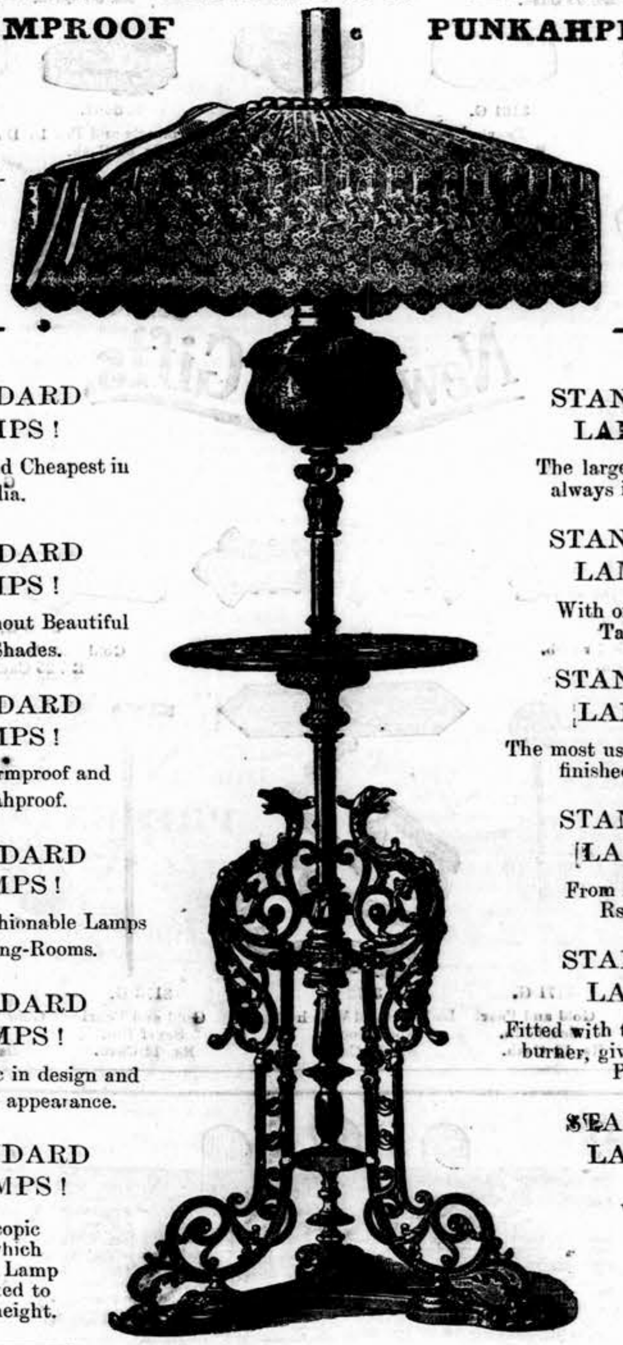

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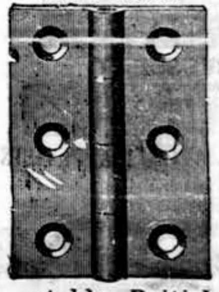

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